"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are generally fair, cooler, with northwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market—Strong.

Cash wheat, 97⅞c; cash corn, 33¼c; cotton, 8c.

FOREIGN.—The Dervish Chief Mohammed Zoln says the road from Abu Hamed to Berber is now free. Charles Compton, the actor, is dead in London. The steamer Belgica has sailed from Antwerp with the Gerlache antarctic expedition. The Cobden Club of London has presented Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, with a gold medal. An officer and seven men were injured by the bursting of a gun on the British cruiser Champion. The condition of Prince Henri of Orleans, who was injured in a duel with the Count of Turin, is reported not favorable, although nothing definite about him has been learned.—Page 5.

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The Kings County Bank has applied to court for a review of the valuations placed upon its stock by the assessors.

Michele Angiolillo, the assassin of Premier Canovas del Castillo, was tried at Vergara, Spain, on Sunday, and his death was decreed by the court.

Prof. E. Benjamin Andrews, who recently resigned the Presidency of Brown University, has accepted that of Mr. John Brisben Walker's projected Cosmopolitan University.

Michael J. Conway's five-year-old son, John, was abducted while playing in front of his home in Albany yesterday. His mother later received a letter threatening the child's death unless a ransom of $3,000 should be paid.

This is "grievance day" for the taxpayers of Westchester County, and the work of the Assessors will undergo its first real test. Citizens who believe that their property has been overvalued will appear before the board personally or by attorney.

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Joseph Goldberg was arrested upon suspicion of poisoning Mary Brodsky, who died at Gouverneur Hospital on Sunday.

The New Yorks won the first game from the Philadelphias rather easily at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The Quakers did not display much life.

Queens County still objects to undertaking the trial of Thorn and Mrs. Nack. A resolution for an appropriation for the purpose was defeated yesterday.

Three women cyclists ran down John Fossett, aged seventy-two, in Buffalo Sunday, and rode away before their names could be learned. Fossett died of his injuries.

Two men were badly injured yesterday by the fall of a freight elevator at 100 Reade Street. It is said that the drum slipped, and the men went down under two heavy packing cases.

Edencairn II., the Canadian defender, defeated Momo, the American challenger, yesterday in the second race of the series for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Cup.

At Brighton track yesterday Michael III., the favorite in the handicap for two-year-olds, was beaten by Isabey. Sunny Slope took the Seagull Handicap without trouble.

The rapid transit hearing was continued before the Special Commission yesterday. Chief Engineer Parsons said that fifteen miles of sewers would be cut in construction, but they would be replaced. He explained the method of drainage of the tunnel.

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Daly's Theatre reopened with the burletta "The Circus Girl," and the Garrick with a revival of "Never Again."

Page 5.

President McKinley reviewed the Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry at Plattsburg yesterday, and received the officers and ladies. Afterward he drove back to the Hotel Champlain.

Edward Heinecken, a millionaire's son, and John F. Carr, who is said to have been better days, were held for trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions on charges of grand larceny. Both pleaded not guilty.

Joseph Messno of Brooklyn, who was shot in Bayonne on Sunday night, died of his wounds yesterday. He refused to furnish information to the police that would lead to the arrest of the man or men who caused his death.

Attorney Chadsey of Brooklyn says that Andrew L. Taylor of that city was arrested on Saturday in New Paltz charged with swindling Mrs. H. A. T. Collins of 51 East Twentieth Street out of $4,400 in a business transaction.

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Two prisoners on Blackwell's Island wrenched a bar off their cell window and got to the ground. They stole a prison boat. The guard is said to have been asleep.

An unknown schooner, said to be laden with rifles, cartridges, and dynamite, supposed to be intended for the Cuban Government, was towed down the East River on Sunday last.

Jeremiah Cunningham, an engineer on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad, was killed by his own engine at Eighty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. He was late and wanted to jump aboard.

The contest expected yesterday in the Brooklyn Supreme Court over the consolidation of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad and the Coney Island and Brooklyn line did not take place, an adjournment having been granted.

The Canadian Government has submitted formal proposals to the United States for the construction of a telegraph line to maintain Winter communication with the Klondike region. The matter is under consideration by the Interior Department.

Page 9.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt has issued an order to Lieutenant Commander W. W. Kimball, who will command the torpedo boat flotilla cruise, directing him to proceed along the coast from New York to Galveston, up the Mississippi and back to Hampton Roads.

Page 10.

The City of Brooklyn is to press suits on property in Gravesend.

A peddler's horse fell into the Coney Island meadows yesterday from exhaustion, and as the tide was rising, a policeman shot the animal to prevent him from being drowned.

Wheat for September delivery went yesterday to its highest point during the present rise—92¼ cents. The lowest price was 90⅞ cents, and the close was at 91⅝ cents, the net advance of the day being 2⅜ cents.

The report of the Committee on Enrollment and Organization of the Citizens' Union will be presented to-day. It shows that there are already 103,598 declared supporters of Seth Low for the Mayoralty nomination.

Mayor Strong expressed unqualified approval yesterday of the proposal for the beautifying of Long Acre with small parks. No serious opposition to it before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, other than that already declared by Commissioner Collis, is expected.

Lawyer J. F. Roberts, a son of William R. Roberts, ex-Minister to Chile, who died at Bellevue Hospital Aug. 9, has obtained a summons for Dr. J. M. Butler, who, he alleges, was guilty of a misdemeanor in having performed an autopsy on the body of Mr. Roberts without notifying him as a relative.

President King of the Merchants' Association estimates at $1,000,000 a day the amount which the excursions that it has organized for out-of-town buyers will cause to be spent in this city during the period covered by their visits. According to this, the aggregate gain to New York for this season alone would be between $60,000,000 and $100,000,000.

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ON A WESTCHESTER BASIS

New York County's Interest in Increase of Assessments for Taxation in Other Counties.

THIS IS GRIEVANCE DAY

If the New System Were Generally Adopted There Would Be Tremendous Relief for Owners of Property Here.

This is "grievance day" in the towns of Westchester County in which the assessments for taxation have been increased from 100 to 500 per cent. on real estate and indefinitely on personal property, and the work of the Assessors will undergo its first real test. Citizens who believe that their property has been overvalued will appear personally or by attorney, and give the reasons for their opinion, and the Assessors will decide whether these reasons are adequate.

The County Board of Equalization will subsequently decide whether the assessments in the different towns are fair as compared with each other. Subsequently the State equalizers will decide whether Westchester's assessment as a whole is fair and equal, as compared with other counties.

The Whole Country Interested.

The fate of the new departure will be watched with keen interest by those not only in this State, but in the whole country, who are interested in problems of assessment and taxation. New York City is most directly interested, because it has everything to gain by the adoption of an honest system of assessment. Partly because the assessments here are made by trained men removed from the influence of personal, local, and political interests, and partly because this county, owing to its enormous wealth, has been compelled to bear the burdens under which comparatively poor counties have become restless and rebellious, New York City and County have for years been closer to the assessment on actual valuations intended but not defined by the law or enforced than any city or county in the United States. The official figures prove this. In making loans here it is the custom of money lenders to consider the assessments for taxation on real estate as 70 per cent. of the real value. Nowhere else in this country is the proportion of assessed value to real value so high as here. On personal property the assessed values in proportion to actual values are so much higher than custom makes them elsewhere that they suggest inflation. The returns show that last year this city paid more than 75 per cent.—nearly four-fifths—of all the taxes on personal property paid in the State. The one county containing a million and a half people pays more than three times as much tax on personal property as is paid by all the other fifty-eight counties, with four and a half million people.

New York at a Disadvantage.

Anything which tends to bring other counties to the New York County standard in valuations of real estate and personal property tends to relieve New York. If the average valuations elsewhere on the two classes of property are now 30 per cent. while those in New York are 70 per cent., the increase of assessments in other counties to the 70 per cent. basis must relieve New York.

Edward P. Barker, President of the Tax Commissioners of this county, said yesterday that he did not care to discuss the action of assessors in other counties. It would be a tremendous gain to New York if the other counties would assess on the 100 per cent. or even on a 70 per cent. basis, but he had no hope of such a result. As to Westchester County, he feared that the grievance day there would show even a greater decline than was found here. Last year personal property was assessed in New York to the amount of $5,862,684,631. When the complaints and protests had all been considered and acted on under the law the assessment had shrunk to $381,449,065.

Easy Way to Escape Taxation.

Assessments of personal property in other counties had hitherto been a farce. Millions of dollars had been drawn from New York to Westchester, Kings, and other counties to escape the personal property assessment and taxation. He cited instances of great properties which had been carried across the bridge to Brooklyn because there they were virtually free from taxation. Others had been removed, with the residences of their owners, into Westchester for the same reason.

So far as his observation had gone, there had been equal laxity in other counties in real estate assessments. When 15,000 acres from Westchester was taken into New York some of it was found assessed at 6 per cent. of its real value, some of it was not on the assessment rolls, and some of it was rated as high as 60 per cent. of its real value.

At the last equalization the State Board had added $70,000,000 to New York County, although the Tax Board here had tried to do its duty faithfully. Now the county board has for the new assessment added $56,000,000. He had no information of what the State Board will do with that.

Of course, he said, if every county in the State would follow the example of Westchester, New York County would be relieved of a tremendous part of its burden, but he smiled at the suggestion. Obviously, he did not believe that Westchester's increase will be allowed to stand or that other counties will follow it.

Problem for State Equalizers.

He was asked how the State equalizers could escape from the dilemma that will be presented to them if the Westchester assessments on real estate endure the ordeal of grievance day successfully; whether they would require the other counties to come to the Westchester standard or would cut down the Westchester assessments to the standard of the other counties outside of New York, and thereby officially sanction the system of valuation on a basis of from 25 to 50 per cent.

He declined to express an opinion on this or to suggest a method of escape from such an issue. He said, however, that there is so much difference of judgment on the values of real estate, and that such values are affected by so many conditions, that final assessments would be a matter of conscience and feeling, after all.

KINGS COUNTY BANK OBJECTS.

Wants a Review of the Assessments on Its Stock Valuations.

The Kings County Bank of Brooklyn applied yesterday morning to Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari asking for a review of the assessments imposed upon it by the Board of Assessors.

The petitioners state that the Assessors claim to have assessed the value of the 1,500 shares of the bank, par value of $100 each, at $157 a share. The bank officers protested, and the assessment was reduced to $133 a share. They also state that the total gross assets of the bank are $920,136.95, and the liabilities, $723,285.04. The bank claims that the assessments are illegal because of overvaluation to the extent of $12,000, or $8 per share, and because of a higher proportionate valuation to the extent of $57,000, or $38 a share.

Hoboken's Tax Rate.

The tax rate for Hoboken was struck by the Commissioners of Taxes yesterday. It will be 24.20 for the city proper and 22.10 for the annexed district, including Weehawken. The difference is occasioned by the fact that the latter section is not liable for the interest on the Hoboken debt at the time of consolidation. The new rate is an increase of 31 and 21 points respectively over the rates for the current year. The total valuations are $16,772,890, a reduction of $940,350 from the assessment for 1896-7.

Tarrytown's Grievance Day.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Many protests will be made in the towns of Greenburgh and Mount Pleasant, in which the Villages of Tarrytown and North Tarrytown are located. It is in these towns that the Rockefellers, the Goulds, the Terrys, and a score of other objectors live.

BOY ABDUCTED IN ALBANY.

Michael J. Conway's Son Threatened with Death Unless a Ransom of $3,000 Is Paid.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—John, the five-year-old son of Michael J. Conway, the night train dispatcher, was abducted while playing in front of his house on Colonie Street, about 8 o'clock this morning. Two hours later a letter was handed to Mrs. Conway, in which it was stated that unless $3,000 was sent to the abductors and the utmost secrecy maintained the child would be killed the same as Charlie Ross.

The letter stated that the abductors knew that Conway had money in the bank and that he must draw out a sufficient amount to meet their demands. The police have been working on the case all day, but could get no trace of the child. The rendezvous named for the handing over of the money was surrounded by detectives at the appointed hour to-night, but no one appeared.

BRISBEN WALKER'S SCHEME.

E. Benjamin Andrews, ex-President of Brown, to Take Charge of the Cosmopolitan University.

In the September number of The Cosmopolitan Magazine John Brisben Walker, the owner and editor of it, will make the announcement that Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, who lately resigned his position as President of Brown University, will take charge, as President, of the Cosmopolitan University.

The student of the new university will be subjected to no expense of any kind. President Andrews has already begun his work by appointing an Advisory Board consisting of Spencer Trask, the New York banker; President McAllister of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia; Albert Shaw, American editor of The Review of Reviews; Gen. Samuel Thomas, and George F. Seward.

The method of the University will be on this order: Students will forward to the President their names and addresses, stating their occupations and other facts, by which their capacity and their attainments can be judged. Each student must pledge himself to devote a certain number of hours every day to study. President Andrews and his faculty will carefully examine each case and outline the work necessary to be followed by the applicant. Recitations and examinations will be carried on by correspondence after the Chautauqua plan.

The Cosmopolitan University has been a pet idea of Mr. Walker for several years, and he has given a great deal of thought. Since the first announcement of his purpose 1,600 applications for instruction have been received. The cost of establishing and maintaining the institution will be borne by Mr. Walker. He estimates that for the first year the cost of postage alone will be $10,000. The prestige that The Cosmopolitan Magazine will gain from the work accomplished by the university will be the only compensation received by Mr. Walker for his efforts and his outlay of money.

HE LIVES ON ICE AND WATER.

A Man Thirty Years Old Has Never Eaten Solid Food.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—A resident of Illinois is now under the care of Dr. Heine Marks here, who, it is asserted, has never eaten solid food since his birth, thirty years ago. Owing to professional ethics, Dr. Marks refuses to disclose his name.

When a mere infant this patient experienced difficulty in swallowing, the throat muscles being paralyzed. From childhood up to the present time he has lived on milk and water. No solid food could ever pass his throat. At present he drinks about a gallon of milk a day.

EXCURSION TRAIN IN PERIL.

Timber Found on the Lake Erie and Western Tracks in Indiana.

WALKERTON, Ind., Aug. 16.—A bold attempt was made at this place last night to wreck an excursion train on the Lake Erie and Western Road, which was returning from Chicago heavily loaded with passengers.

A pile of ties and a large piece of bridge timber were found about 12 o'clock across the track, several rods south of the station. The obstruction would have been sufficient to throw the train from the track. The plot was discovered a few minutes before the train arrived. A suspicious-looking man was seen to run from the place, but there is no clue as to his identity.

FELL IN A POOL OF ACID.

John Shaess Received Injuries Which Will Cause His Death.

While gathering firewood around the works of the Kings County Oil Company, at Blissville, L. I., yesterday, John Shaess, aged seventeen years, was seized with an epileptic fit, and fell in an open pool of sulphuric acid and naphtha, the refuse of the works. The boy managed to crawl out of the pool, and fell unconscious on the ground, where he was found by Watchman Lawrence a few moments later.

The boy's body was frightfully burned. An ambulance was summoned, and the lad was taken to St. John's Hospital, where it was said that he would not recover. His home is with a widowed mother, on Starr Street, Blissville.

TO SIGNAL BY HELIOGRAPH.

Connecticut National Guard Has a Station on Fisher's Island.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 16.—Lieut. Jenkins and the members of the First Section Signal Corps, Connecticut National Guard, of Hartford, are camping out on Fisher's Island, nine miles from New London, where they have established a signal by heliograph to Plum Island and Block Island, where other sections of the Signal Corps of the State are encamped, and also to Camp Cooke at Niantic, where the four regiments and the artillery brigade of the Connecticut National Guard went into camp to-day.

One of the interesting experiments to be tried is the sending of a heliograph message to Block Island from Fisher's Island. There is no difficulty in sending a message from Camp Cooke to Fisher's Island by heliograph, and if a message can be sent on to Block Island it will connect that island with the Connecticut mainland for possible military and naval manoeuvres.

CANADA LAKE GETS THE NEWS.

New York Papers Carried into the Adirondacks by a Bicyclist.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The cottagers and hotel guests at Canada Lake, in the Adirondacks, were greatly gratified on Sunday by the enterprise of Oliver Getman's newspaper agency of this city in furnishing them with the New York papers. The distance is twenty miles from Johnstown, nearly all a heavy upgrade, and the papers were delivered there by Joseph Colin, a well-known bicyclist in the employ of Mr. Getman, who made the distance in three hours and a quarter and placed his papers in the hands of his patrons at the lake at 2 P. M. He spent several hours at the lake, and reached home at 8 P. M. Forty-five papers were delivered.

This is the first time that New York papers have ever been delivered on the same day of their publication to guests at Canada Lake. Mr. Colin will make the trip every Sunday during the rest of the season.

FALL OF THE DISPENSARY

South Carolina's Famous System of Selling Liquors Apparently Doomed.

UNDONE BY A COURT DECISION

"Original Package" Dealers Offering Their Goods at Prices Far Below Those Fixed by the State Vendors.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 16.—South Carolina is about to witness the enforced abandonment of its famous liquor dispensary system. The story of the rise and fall of this system is curious and interesting.

One night in December, 1892, Tillman sat in the gallery of the House of Representatives and listened to a prohibition debate. In a primary held the previous Summer the liquor people had sustained a stunning defeat. The bill under discussion was in accordance with this result.

Tillman was deeply interested. He had not taken part in the campaign, but one of his dearest wishes was to see the liquor men, who had opposed him all along, "downed" to a man. L. D. Childs, a member from Columbia, had the floor. As the leader of the prohibition forces in the State he was making the speech of the session.

How the System Originated.

With Gov. Tillman in the gallery there were several ladies. One a young and pretty girl from Athens, Ga., finally grew tired of the eloquence of Mr. Childs, and, turning to the Governor, asked him why he did not resort to the dispensary system in vogue in Athens as a solution of the liquor question. Tillman knew little about the Athens system, and said so. Thereupon the young lady rapidly outlined the system.

After listening intently to the explanation, the Governor excused himself and went straight to the executive office, where he called his lieutenants in the House around him. Before daylight a dispensary bill had been framed. It passed the Legislature as an Administration measure.

The explanation of this new departure which Tillman made to the people who had expected a simon-pure prohibition law was in the nature of an argument to show the superiority of the dispensary system over an ordinary prohibitory law. By restricting and regulating the sale of liquor it was claimed the dispensary system would diminish drunkenness, protect the health as well as the morals of the people by furnishing them with only chemically pure liquors. Furthermore, it was said the system would pay $1,000,000 yearly into the State Treasury—more than enough to run the State Government and public school system. In short, it would relieve the taxpayers of State taxes.

Received with Disfavor.

Despite this argument the institution was received with the reverse of favor. The Conservative, or anti-Tillman, element refused to see anything good in what Tillman had done, and thousands of them registered vows never to take a drink of "Tillman's liquor." The papers took up the constitutional and moral questions involved, and with few exceptions denounced the new system.

The "reformers" even resented having to sign their names to applications for pints and half pints of corn whisky as a restriction and an infringement on their liberties. As a result "blind tigers" were opened in every town.

The consequence was what Tillman had foreseen when he drew up the bill and provided for a dispensary constabulary. The State was placed under semi-martial law. In every town and village two or three constables paraded the streets armed to the teeth with rifles and revolvers.

They had almost unlimited powers, which included the right to enter and search private houses where liquors were known or supposed to be stored; also to examine the baggage of passengers on railroad platforms.

Occasionally in searching a house a woman was insulted, and occasionally in examining baggage a woman's trunk was opened and the crowd treated to a sight of dainty silks and muslins tumbled in a heap on the ground.

The newspapers kept track of these occurrences and served them up to their readers under appropriate headings until at the next session of the General Assembly they had made the institution so unpopular that the salary of the State dispenser was raised on account—as his friends said in open debate—of the "odium" attached to the office.

The constables, recruited from a class whom "odium" could not deter, were as insolent as Claverhouse's dragoons. Women who barred entrances to private apartments were slapped in the face while their husbands "covered" with pistols looked on helpless.

Violence of Constables.

The majority of the people submitted quietly to the exactions and impertinences of the constables, but there were conflicts. At Darlington there was a pitched battle in which two constables and two citizens lost their lives. Near threescore persons have been killed by the constables since the enforcement of the law began, but none of those guilty of the taking of life has been punished.

The reformers probably would have abandoned Tillman and his scheme years ago but for the affair at Darlington. They already had begun to grow tired of being dragooned by the constables, and the high price of the dispensary liquors added to their discontent.

But Tillman was too astute a politician to let the opportunity pass—the opportunity he found in the Darlington affair. As it happened, the fight at Darlington was between the constables on one side and Conservatives on the other. Tillman immediately denounced it as an anti-Tillman uprising, and made a great display of fearing assassination; having himself guarded, first in the Governor's mansion and then in the State Penitentiary.

The reform papers took up the cry, and in an amazingly short time had convinced their readers that the dispensary was a "reform measure" to be defended with their lives. Excitement ran high, and Conservative militia companies which had refused to obey the Governor's orders were replaced by companies of enthusiastic Tillmanites who gave expression to their devotion by dubbing themselves "Ben Tillman Rifles," "Ben Tillman Volunteers," and "Ben Tillman Guards."

The absorption of dispensary whisky became a test of loyalty to the cause, and for a time the blind tigers had to depend upon the Conservative element, while their enemies bankrupted themselves out of pure patriotism.

Meanwhile the courts had been appealed to, and so many conflicting opinions rendered that no one could pretend to keep the run of them. But at length, a short time after the Darlington war, the Supreme Court decided the law unconstitutional. This closed the dispensary and reopened the barrooms.

Remodeled the Court.

But at the next session the Legislature changed the complexion of the Supreme Court and passed a new Dispensary bill. The former decision was reversed, of course, and since that time the institution has been running full blast. But it has never been out of trouble in the courts.

Tillman during his last term as Governor had the Legislature pass a bill empowering the Executive to appoint metropolitan police over towns and cities which failed to enforce the dispensary law. He held it over Charleston to the end of his term, but did not use it.

Charleston had been unusually submissive before the metropolitans were put in charge, but since then has spared neither money nor pains to uproot the system. The State courts being hopelessly closed against the Charleston people, they have appealed to the Federal courts, and the recent decision of Judge Simonton, protecting the importation and sale of liquor in original packages, has settled the question finally.

Already dozens of original-package houses are in operation, selling in open opposition to the dispensary. The struggle is an uneven one, and the issue is not doubtful. Protected by the Federal courts, the importers can sell cheaper than the dispensary can buy, and it is only a question of time when the competition will force the State to surrender.

CANOVAS'S ASSASSIN TO DIE

Judge Permits Angiolillo to Address the Court in His Own Behalf at Vergara.

EXECUTION BY THE GARROTE

He Says His Passion for Vengeance Led Him to Commit the Crime—He Denies that He Had Accomplices.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—Michele Angiolillo, the Anarchist assassin of Premier Canovas del Castillo, who was tried by court-martial yesterday, at Vergara, was found guilty and was sentenced to death.

Angiolillo will be garroted within the prison.

About 200 persons were present at the trial. The vicinity of the prison was almost deserted, the public being apparently indifferent, in view of the certainty that the death penalty would follow the court martial.

Angiolillo, heavily manacled, sat between two gendarmes and immediately in front of his Judges. On a table near by lay his revolver and other material evidence of the crime.

The President of the court read the declarations of eye-witnesses, after which the written statement of the prisoner was read by the Clerk of the court. Angiolillo, in the course of the statement, said that he left Foggia in October, 1895, and went to Marseilles and Barcelona, where he took the name José Santos. At first he had no thought of becoming an Anarchist, but while at Coromina he began to be interested in Anarchist doctrines. He then returned to Marseilles, and after his expulsion from that city he went to Belgium and London, where he passed most of his time in the society of Anarchists.

When the execution took place at Barcelona, on May 4, of five of the Anarchists convicted of participation in the bomb outrage at the feast of Corpus Christi, he conceived the idea of assassinating Canovas. Without seeking an accomplice he proceeded to Spain and carried out the resolution.

Angiolillo went on to say that the passion for vengeance led him to commit the crime. As he was unacquainted with the manufacture of explosives, he used the revolver.

The Public Prosecutor described the crime as "premeditated murder," and asked the court to impose the death penalty.

Lieut. Gorria, whom the Court had assigned as counsel for Angiolillo, urged that the prisoner was demented at the time of the shooting, and made a strong appeal to the benevolence of the Judges. While his counsel was presenting this plea, Angiolillo listened in silence. Then he asked permission to speak for himself, which was granted. He thanked Lieut. Gorria for his efforts and denied that he had any accomplices or that he was an accomplice of those who committed the bomb-throwing outrage at Barcelona, or that he had participated in secret gatherings of Anarchists. When he began to discuss Anarchist theories, the President of the court interrupted him and threatened to stop him if he pursued that line of remark or touched upon any matters not connected with the trial.

Angiolillo persisted in speaking of politics and of the wars in Cuba and the Philippines. The President said: "All that has nothing to do with your crime." Angiolillo replied: "I must justify myself." The President retorted: "That is no justification. Moreover, you can convince nobody in that way."

Angiolillo began again, but the President declared the trial ended, and ordered the court room cleared.

After the prisoner had been conducted to his cell the Judges deliberated for an hour and then announced the sentence of the court.

JOY AT THE DEATH OF CANOVAS.

Emma Goldman and Her Friends Loudly Praise the Assassin Golli.

Emma Goldman was the leading spirit at the Anarchist mass meeting last night at Clarendon Hall to celebrate the assassination, or "removal," of Canovas del Castello. About forty policemen and detectives, under command of Acting Capt. Dimond, were scattered through the hall to prevent a riot. Emma did not like this, and when she got a chance she said so.

She was in her element among "reds" of half a dozen nationalities, Germans, Italians, Spaniards, Frenchmen, and people from North and South America and the West Indies. She wore a bright pink waist, and ruled the Chairman and the speakers and everybody else. There was an absence of red flags or other emblems in the hall, and only two portraits were visible, that of Casserio, who "removed" Carnot, and of the Spanish Anarchist, Pallas.

A mild-looking young Irishman by the name of H. M. Kelly took the chair and opened the meeting. He showed an inclination to do all the talking himself, but the woman leader pulled his sleeve and whispered to him to give the others a chance. Kelly subsided and introduced the speaker, and when he had finished started out on another harangue. Again Emma pulled his sleeve and scolded him, and he again subsided. He kept repeating himself, but the gist of his argument was that Canovas was a very bad man who had tortured and killed Anarchists, and consequently his "removal" was good riddance to bad rubbish. All Anarchists should feel happy.

The first speaker was introduced as Abelardo Moscoso. He was a very dark Frenchman from San Diego, and had very little to say besides telling the audience that he had once received a poinard thrust for freedom and was willing to die for liberty. He, also, was happy at Canovas's death. S. Pallavechini, the delegate from the Italian Typographical Union, lauded Golli, and said that he was so affected by the reading of the suffering of the Anarchists in Spain that he would have killed any hundred of Canovases if they were before him.

Emma Goldman was warmly greeted when she got up to speak. She said that every sensible person ought to feel glad over the death of a monster, and she really wondered that some Cuban had not removed the Spaniard before. She talked in this strain for some time, and then remarked that the United States seemed to sympathize with Canovas because it had sent so many policemen and detectives to the meeting. However, she sympathized with them, because they also were workingmen. Then she added: "They are the kind of workingmen who are too lazy to work in factories for $6 a week, but find it easier to stand on a corner swinging a club."

HAVANA TO HONOR CANOVAS.

Funeral Services to be Held in the Cathedral To-day.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—Funeral services in honor of the late Premier of Spain, Señor Canovas del Castillo, will be held at the Cathedral here to-morrow. All the Government offices will be closed and the business houses will also close for the day as a mark of respect for the dead.

JUSTICE FIELD'S LONG TERM.

Over Thirty-four Years of Service on the Supreme Court Bench.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States Supreme Court to-day established the record for longest service on that bench. Until to-day the service of Chief Justice John Marshall had been the longest in the history of the court, covering thirty-four years.

With to-day Justice Field's service exceeds that of Marshall. He was appointed in 1863 by President Lincoln, and is now in his eighty-first year, hale and hearty, of strong mentality, but feeble body. He has reached the age of retirement, but prefers to remain in active service on the bench, and at the Supreme Court rooms it is said there is no present indication that he will retire.

Amateur photographers will find every requisite at Rockwood's, 1,440 Broadway, near 40th.—Adv.

TON OF COFFEE STOLEN.

Taken from a Chicago Store in a Wagon, Also Stolen.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Fred Armstrong is charged with stealing one ton of coffee from the store of Colton, Sanberg & Co. on West Lake Street.

In order to carry away the coffee, it is charged, Armstrong forced an entrance into John P. Connor's barn, at 669 West Lake Street, and stole a horse and wagon.

The coffee store was entered through a rear window.

APPLEJACK LOSING FAVOR.

Only One Distillery in Sussex and Orange Counties to Start Up.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Orange County applejack is evidently declining in public favor. Of the three-score distilleries in Orange County and the bordering county of Sussex, N. J., only one—that of Sayer Brothers, at Warwick—will start up this season.

Dealers claim this is on account of the imitations which have been put on the market at low expense. Local retail dealers report a falling off in the demand for the applejack liquor.

CHICAGO ELEVATED'S POWER.

Permit for a Third-Rail System on the Alley "L" Road.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—President Leslie Carter of the Alley "L" Road sent a request to Commissioner and Acting Mayor McGann to-day for a permit to change the motive power of the road from steam to electricity.

Plans of the proposed work were filed with the Department of Public Works. The change to the third rail system also necessitated the application for a permit to string electric cables between the tracks on the company's right of way for the return current.

Commissioner McGann issued the permits promptly upon satisfying himself regarding the plans submitted.

A. G. BLAIR ON THE TARIFF.

Canadian Minister of Railways Talks About Section 22.

OTTAWA, Aug. 16.—A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways, returned to the city to-day and was asked what he thought of the attempt to construe Section 22 of the Dingley tariff bill so as to make it operate severely against Canadian railways. The Minister said he did not think it was the intention of Congress to enlarge the scope of the section from what appeared in the Wilson act.

The language used in the amendment undoubtedly made it a little broader, but he did not think it was intended to apply to railways, although perhaps it was capable of that interpretation. He advised the Canadian press to keep cool about the matter, because, he added, it would be time enough for Canadians to adopt a line of action when the authorities at Washington interpreted the clause as some interested parties were anxious to have it interpreted.

A PHOTOGRAPHER AND A CALF.

The Latter Took Umbrage at a Red Kite and Spoiled a Picture.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 16.—A calf frustrated an attempt to take a bird's-eye view snapshot of this city last Saturday. George K. Parsell, an architect, who is an enthusiast in photography, made the attempt to photograph New Brunswick from the clouds. A box kite was to convey the camera high in the air, and then, by means of a string, Mr. Parsell was to click the camera.

A crowd of young people went out to see the flight, and when the party entered a field on the Canburt turnpike they never noticed that a half-grown bull calf was pasturing there. The architect had made the mistake of constructing the kite from red cheesecloth, and this fact aroused the calf's ire. Mr. Parsell made his preparations, all the time blissfully ignorant of the fact that the calf was preparing for a charge. But just as the architect started to throw the kite skyward without the camera on a trial trip the animal made his rush.

There was a shriek as the young people fled from the scene, a rush of something, and then Mr. Parsell saw from his recumbent position on the turf a calf speeding out of the field with a kite trailing behind him. Pursuit was useless. Mr. Parsell said he was thankful that he had not sent up the camera. Later the calf was found amusing itself by demolishing the remains of the kite. Although the attempt was a failure, Mr. Parsell will try again with a different pasture and a different colored kite.

ATLANTA'S NEW PROFESSOR.

W. E. B. Du Bois Appointed to the Chair of Economics and History.

ATLANTA, Aug. 16.—Atlanta University has just appointed W. E. B. Du Bois, Ph. D., to the Professorship of Economics and History left vacant by the death of Prof. John H. Hincks. Dr. Du Bois is a member of the race for whom Atlanta University is chiefly doing its work.

After two years of post-graduate study he received from Harvard the degree of Ph. D., one of the few ever conferred by that institution for work in economics and history. Dr. Du Bois then went to Germany, where he continued his studies for two years. Returning to America he taught for two years in Wilberforce University, Ohio, and then was called a year ago by the University of Pennsylvania to undertake a statistical investigation among the negroes of Philadelphia, upon which he is still engaged.

Dr. Du Bois is the author of "A History of the Suppression of the Slave Trade in the United States," which has been published by Harvard University as the first volume of its "Historical Series." He is a contributor to the Annals of the American Academy of Social Science and other periodicals. The August number of The Atlantic Monthly contains an article from his pen.

Woodcock and Partridge Plenty.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Local hunters in quest of woodcock and partridge had splendid success to-day, the first day on which the hunting of these birds is allowable under the game laws of the State. Half a dozen hunters returned to-night with their game bags well filled.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has moved from Ontario to the St. Lawrence Valley, giving showers to the whole country east of the Mississippi River.

The pressure is high off the Middle Pacific coast, and a ridge of high pressure extends from Southern Florida to Alberta.

The temperature has remained stationary in the Atlantic States, has risen in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Rocky Mountain regions, and has generally fallen elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	70	68	76
6 A. M.	70	69	76
9 A. M.	72	74	79
12 M.	74	80	81
3 P. M.	76	83	85
6 P. M.	75	81	82
9 P. M.	71	73	78
12 P. M.	70	68	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78⅝
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1896	73
Corresponding date last twenty years	72

STORM FOLLOWED THE HEAT

Damage Reported from Points in Long Island and Staten Island Where It Was Heaviest.

YACHT WRECKED, LIVES LOST

Thunderbolt Knocked Out One Side of a Bedroom in Sayville, Leaving Its Occupants Exposed to the Storm—An Electrical Display.

The heat of yesterday made almost certain the fulfillment of the prophecy that a shower would come to bathe the fevered city at nightfall. It came with a blare and glare, and while at times between 7:30 and 8 the sprinkle was emphatic, the pomp of its approach was its most conspicuous feature.

Ominous rumbling that was pretentious for such a little shower came as a prelude, and at each rumbling there was a phosphorescent-like illumination of the clouded western sky. Then, as the black hosts advanced from over the Jersey hills, they were heralded by more ponderous rumblings and thunder claps.

Heat lightning threw its sheen on the landscape and gave a silvery tone to the overhanging canopy as vicious forks seemed to rend it in twain.

The electric display was of a remarkable character and continued for some time, the combination of heat and forked lightning making light of the rain clouds that were doing their utmost to make the evening black and to impress upon parched New Yorkers that they were really bringing water. They did in fact bring enough to make the gutters run in streams and to lay the dust.

Through it all the electric fluid was lavish in its exhibition, lashing its rich, streaky-like ribbons of gold in a vapory mantel. Then it passed over to the east, and the stars peeked through and twinkled, not at all put out by their temporary eclipse.

STORM ON STATEN ISLAND.

House Blown Down—Telephone Service Was Temporarily Crippled.

A severe wind, rain, and electric storm passed over the northern portion of Staten Island last night. The wind which preceded the rest of the storm by a few minutes was at times very severe. Limbs were blown from trees and wires were blown down on all the principal streets. The storm came up suddenly, although it had been threatening for half an hour. It appeared to remain stationary, and then suddenly broke. The wind was of sufficient strength to cause those exposed to it to stagger, and it was almost impossible to make any headway against the stronger gusts.

A three-story double frame house at the corner of Jersey Street and Crescent Avenue, New Brighton, was blown down by the wind and completely demolished. The building was the property of Thomas Behan. It was in course

Providence, and the building was burned to the ground with its contents. The loss on the contents is about $3,000 and on the barn $7,000.

The Gladstone Hotel, John Carver cottage; Anewan cottage, on the Bloodgood farm; Hotel Continental, and the Chandler House were also struck, but suffered little damage.

Damage at Thomaston.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Aug. 16.—The home of Postmaster Kehoe, at Thomaston, was struck by lightning about midnight, and the exterior of the building wrecked. The interior of the house was uninjured, but the frightened occupants, who were awakened when the house was struck, sought shelter in a neighbor's for the balance of the night.

TORNADO IN FULTON COUNTY.

Farmhouses and Barns Demolished Near Gloversville.

GLOVERSVILE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—A tornado passed over the eastern end of Fulton County to-day, three farm houses and many barns and outbuildings being completely demolished. Many people sought refuge in their cellars. Mrs. Robinson and son, who lived near Broadalbin, ran from their house when they saw the storm approaching, and threw themselves on the ground behind the barn.

The structure was blown down and both were seriously injured. The building of T. Steele, among the finest in the county, were demolished. All the buildings on Hartwick farm, including the residence, were destroyed. The escape of the family is regarded as miraculous. Two horses were killed.

TORNADO NEAR AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

Mrs. John Hartig, a Farmer's Wife, Hurt by a Falling Building.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.—To-day a tornado passed from the west to the east about a mile from the Village of Hagaman, a suburb of this city, wrecking several buildings.

Three barns were blown down, and the house of John Hartig was wrecked. Mrs. Hartig, who was in the building, was badly injured, and was brought to the hospital in this city for treatment. The tornado was of short duration. The damage will amount to several thousand dollars. Crops were badly damaged and in some instances ruined.

Mills Struck at Copenhagen.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The sawmill of Plank & Hellis at Copenhagen, as well as the vinegar mill, was struck by lightning and burned to-day. The mill was built three years ago, and was finely equipped. The loss is estimated at $20,000, no insurance.

LIGHTNING HITS IN JERSEY.

Many Fires Started in Trenton, Passaic, Newark, Rahway, and Other Places.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—Four alarms of fire were sent out in quick succession this morning during the electric storm which passed over this section about 2 o'clock. The alarms were all sounded within twenty minutes, and three were for lightning bolts which struck buildings. The other alarm was for a telegraph pole which had been struck and became a pillar of flame. As it endangered a building near by and threatened to allow the load of wires to fall, the chemical engine was called. The lightning also struck the barn of J. H. Richardson, on Reservoir Street, and it was destroyed. A house on Perry Street and a store on Factory Street were struck, but the fires were put out. Lightning struck two big horses belonging to the Franz Hill Brewery and killed them. The team was valued at $650.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 16.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon lightning struck a large tree at the Erie Railroad's main station. As it fell the tree broke all the wires of the Main Street electric line, thus suspending all traffic for three hours. The high wind moved a new three-story house on Reade Street, the property of C. Klevit, a contractor, from its foundation. The carpenters who were inside had a narrow escape.

Lightning struck the house of Lieut. Barker, on Lincoln Street, early this morning and set it on fire. The bolt passed the bed occupied by Mrs. Barker, who was shocked, but recovered.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 16.—Lightning struck the tower on the cottage of J. L. Van Zant early this morning. The bolt passed down the tower, tore a hole in the roof, and passed through the house to the cellar, doing little damage inside.

The family of Thomas Cahill was asleep at the time and greatly startled, but not shocked.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—During the heavy storm at midnight last night lightning struck the barn of Philemon Dickerson, a chemist, at 530 Clinton Avenue, this city. The barn burned to the ground and three horses perished. The private laboratory of Mr. Dickerson, adjoining the barn, was also completely destroyed. The loss is $5,000.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Aug. 16.—At midnight last night several buildings were struck by lightning and damaged. Several head of cattle in the pastures were killed. The switchboards in the electric light plant were burned out and the city was thrown into darkness. The electricity in the air affected the automatic block signals on the Reading Railroad to such an extent that they could not be operated until the storm was over. The County Insane Asylum at Pleasantville was struck by lightning and badly damaged. The patients in the asylum were not disturbed.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Aug. 16.—The residence of C. B. Smith in this place was struck by lightning last night. The house caught fire and was completely destroyed. The family managed to escape from the house. The loss is $5,000.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—A. B. Allen's barn and outbuildings at Croton were struck by lightning to-day and were fired. A horse stabled in the barn was burned to death.

RAHWAY, N. J., Aug. 16.—The lightning this morning hit a barn on the Dover Stock Farm, three miles from this city. The building was destroyed, together with one which adjoined it. The main buildings were not burned. The loss is estimated at $2,000.

DOVER, N. J., Aug. 16.—This morning the big barn of John Husk, Jr., near Whitehall, was struck by lightning and set on fire. The loss was complete, save the live stock, which was gotten out in safety. Mr. Husk lost all his crops that had been gathered and his farming implements, as well as his wagons and carriages. Miss Nellie Husk, a daughter of Mr. Husk, was kicked by a horse and badly, though not seriously, injured.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Aug. 16.—Lightning this morning struck the tower of the Park Baptist Church. The bolt ran down the outside of the tower, tearing away some of the slate, and then entered the Trustees' room and tore away the plastering. The fire-alarm wires were also struck and the indicating apparatus damaged.

VINELAND, N. J., Aug. 16.—A furious electric storm passed over West Jersey last night. At the camp meeting grounds the lightning and thunder were almost continuous and many worshippers dropped upon their knees in prayer. A buggy occupied by Harry Zelly, G. Ayers, and J. Magdloskey of Bridgeton, who had taken shelter in the vehicle at the camp ground, was struck. Zeily and Ayers were rendered unconscious. Zeily did not regain consciousness until this morning. The bolt tore the curtains from the top of the buggy and splintered the shafts. Peter Sandville, H. E. Lehivre, and Miss Marie Sandville were seated in a buggy close by and were stunned. Miss Sandville fainted and was with difficulty revived.

STORM ON MOUNT TACOMA.

Four Persons Narrowly Escape from Freezing and Starvation.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 16.—J. E. Mitchell and wife and Miss Jeanne McFarlane of Sumter and Sergt. Will A. Hall of Puyallup were nearly starved and frozen to death at the top of Mount Tacoma last week. They were held prisoners for three nights and four days by a storm. As the party was ascending the mountain the storm gathered, and increased to a hurricane just as they scrambled over the mouth of the crater into a place of shelter. Prunes and hardtack softened by the steam from the crater was the bill of fare, and before the morning of the fourth day every morsel had been devoured. In addition to the prospect of freezing to death the party was face to face with starvation. The storm broke on the fourth day and all escaped.

The Mitchell party reports that the Mazamas burned for firewood the big flagpole which Oscar Brown of Cleelum risked his life to carry to the top of the mountain five years ago. On this pole the largest American flag ever unfurled at a three-mile altitude was hung. Mountain climbers from all parts of the world had carved their names on the flagstaff.

Watch Hill House Afire.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 16.—The Watch Hill House, at Watch Hill, was set afire to-day by lightning. An extension of the main building was burned and the main building was damaged slightly. The loss is about $2,000. Guests of the hotel helped fight the fire.

Tobacco Destroyed Near Lancaster.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 16.—A severe hailstorm swept over the tobacco-growing district about Lancaster to-day and destroyed hundreds of acres of the crop. The farmers estimate the loss at many thousand dollars. It is the largest loss incurred in many years.

FALL RIVER MILLS START UP.

Cotton Factories Resume on Full Time, Owing to the Condition of the Cloth Market.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 16.—Most of the cotton mills which have been stopped temporarily started up on full time again to-day. The improved condition of the cloth market and the reported advancement of the cotton crop served to restore a measure of confidence among manufacturers. The curtailment has amounted to about a quarter of a million pieces.

The Eddy Woolen Mill opened its doors this morning after four months' curtailment. It is planned to start only the dye house at present, other departments being opened as the work progresses. The factory employs about 300 hands.

Wages Restored at Chester, Penn.

CHESTER, Penn., Aug. 16.—The employees of George C. Hetzel & Co., manufacturers of worsted goods, have been notified that the wages paid in 1892 will be restored on Sept. 6. The restoration is granted by the firm without solicitation on the part of the hands. Hetzel & Co. employ several hundred people. Since 1892 two reductions of wages have been made, aggregating about 20 per cent., and until three weeks ago the mill has been running on half time. The employes are now working full time.

Price of Steel Advanced.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—An average advance of $2 a ton in the price of structural steel has been made at the mills in this city within the last three or four days and another advance is looked for. A representative of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company said to-day that he would not be surprised to see the price go up $2 a ton more within the next thirty days.

More Work in Millville, Mass.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Aug. 16.—Beginning Wednesday the United States rubber factories at Millville, Mass., will run from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., and bootmakers will be permitted to undertake all the work that they can properly finish. An additional bootmaking room will be opened and the daily output will then be 5,000 pairs.

Paterson Gets a Mexican Order.

PATERSON, Aug. 16.—The Watson Machine Company of this city, with which business has been very dull for some time, has just received an order for $55,000 worth of machinery of a large cordage concern in Mexico. The order will keep the works busy for some time.

Providence Cotton Mills Resume.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 16.—The Lonsdale Company's cotton mills started up this morning after a week's shut down, giving employment to about 5,000 operatives. It is stated here that the demand for woolen and cotton goods is on the increase.

Racine Wagon Works Busy.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 16.—The big wagon works of the Mitchell Lewis Company began working twelve hours to-day.

STATE AND COUNTY CONVICTS.

Increase of 11 Insane and of 301 Idle Prisoners as Compared with Last Year.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—The State Prison Commission to-day issued statistics showing the number of convicts confined and employed in the State prisons and county penitentiaries, and the number that have gone insane since Jan. 1 last, as compared with similar statistics for the first eight months of 1896.

This statement was prepared in consequence of the reports that insanity was increasing to an alarming extent in the Kings County Penitentiary, due to the idleness of prisoners. The statement shows that there were 38 cases of insanity this year, compared with 31 last in the State prisons, and 33 this year, compared with 29 last in the penitentiary. This makes a total increase of insanity in the penal institutions in the State this year of 11.

In the Kings County Penitentiary there were 17 cases, but statistics show there were 16 cases during a similar period of 1896. In the State prisons, out of a total prison population of 3,297, an increase of 6 over the number confined on that date last year, 2,800 were employed, as compared with 3,005 last year, an increase in the number of idle prisoners of 301. In the penitentiaries 2,862 out of 3,509 confined were employed, as compared with 3,514 at work out of a population of 4,210 last year. A notable fact in connection with this is a decrease in the number confined of 611, which leaves the increase of idle and sick men this year but 41 more than the number last year.

WAR WITH YUCATAN INDIANS.

DENVER, Aug. 16.—Arthur Savage, the inventor of the Savage repeating rifle, who has just arrived from Mexico, said, in an interview, to-day:

"Mexico is engaged in a destructive war with the Yucatan Indians. In fact, the preliminary skirmishes of the affair have already commenced, and as soon as the regular army from the republic can be supplied with arms of the latest pattern, hostilities will be pushed with the utmost vigor. The Yucatan tribe has never been subdued by white men, and the chances are that the conflict will precipitate a war between Mexico and Guatemala. The boundary line between the two countries has never been satisfactorily settled, and in the course of the impending conflict it is prophesied by those who have looked into the subject that the two republics will be brought into martial array against each other."

SECTION BOSS KILLED.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—James Radigan of Ballston Spa was killed to-day by Joseph De Vieve of Saratoga Springs. The murderer, who has been arrested, admits striking Radigan over the head with a shovel.

The murder was committed near Rock City Falls, Saratoga County, on the line of a new electric road, upon which construction work is in progress. Radigan was section boss, and a dispute arose between him and De Vieve over the latter's time allowance on the pay roll. The only witness to the murder has been held.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:05 A. M.—638 Robbins Avenue; unoccupied; no damage.

6:55 A. M.—Steamship Yumuri, Pier 16 East River; James E. Ward; damage, $100.

7 A. M.—229 West Sixty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

9:35 A. M.—146 Ridge Street; Lena Estrick; no damage.

10 A. M.—431 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Tony Greek; no damage.

10:10 A. M.—309 West Sixteenth Street; Mrs. Kenlin; damage, $5.

2:30 P. M.—302 Third Avenue; Mary Lenaudi; no damage.

7:15 P. M.—159 Delancey Street; B. Goldberg; damage, $5.

8:10 P. M.—40 West Twenty-seventh Street; Miss Andrews; damage, $10.

9:20 P. M.—523 East Seventy-third Street; M. Magsaner; damage, $5.

9:50 P. M.—108 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; Jacob Greenburg; damage, $250.

COAL STRIKERS IN COURT

Decision Expected To-day Upon the Injunction Restraining Them from Marching.

SUITS AGAINST DE ARMITTS

President of the New York and Cleveland Company Sued for Wages and His Brother Made Defendant in Criminal Proceedings.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—The hearing in the equity case of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company against the United Mine Workers of America was called at 10 o'clock this morning in the Court of Common Pleas before Judges Stowe and Collier. The affidavit on which the preliminary injunction was issued was made by William P. De Armitt, President of the company, and set forth that the plaintiff's employes were under contracts; that the terms were mutually satisfactory, and that both parties were ready and willing to fulfill their respective duties under it, but the strikers, by marching, encamping, and other methods prevented many of the men from carrying out their part of the agreement. It also recited the company's contracts to supply coal at points in the United States outside of Pennsylvania and abroad, and to supply the Pittsburg pumping station with coal, which demands a daily supply in order to keep up the service of water in the City of Pittsburg.

Other affidavits made by mine Superintendents were presented to show that the strikers had interfered with the business of the company by marching or camping in the vicinity of the mines. President De Armitt and others were called to the stand and gave evidence similar to that contained in their affidavits. Several of the strikers were also sworn, and testified that they had conducted themselves in an orderly manner, and that they had not attempted by violence to prevent the company's men from working. At the conclusion of the hearing the Court announced that the final decision would be rendered tomorrow, and pending this the preliminary injunction would be continued.

Judge Collier said in court to-day that the strike would go down in history as one of the wonders of the century on account of the utter lack of disorder on the part of the strikers.

Judge Stowe said this evening: "This injunction will not justify the issuing of an attachment against any marchers who are not found in company with the men named in the injunction." He let it be understood that the injunction is not so sweeping as has been thought, and that only the five men named in the writ—Patrick Dolan, William Warner, Cameron Miller, Uriah Bellingham, and Edward McKay—are restrained from marching or trespassing on the company's property. As near as can be learned, under the injunction, the strikers can march as long as they are not in company with any of these defendants.

There was no marching in the vicinity of the De Armitt property to-day, but the number of men at work in the mines was considerably increased. The threatened suits against the company for retaining the wages of their striking miners have been commenced. It is anticipated that about 150 suits will result. Three suits were entered to-day. The hearing will be held next Saturday. The outcome involves the legality of the iron-clad contract and the right to withhold the wages of the striking employes.

In addition to the civil suits entered against President W. P. De Armitt by his former employes for wages, criminal suits have been brought against Samuel De Armitt, a brother of the President. Mrs. Anna Ford, who was evicted on Saturday by Samuel De Armitt, has brought a criminal suit, charging assault and battery. She says De Armitt took her by the shoulders and threw her out of the house, and that he held a hatchet above her head and threatened to kill her. John Crotol, her husband, also sues De Armitt for larceny. He claims that after evicting his wife and children and throwing his household goods in the road, De Armitt took away with him a gallon keg of wine and a revolver worth $16, and has refused to return them.

ANTHRACITE MINERS STRIKE.

Twenty-five Hundred Men Out at Hazleton, Penn.—Serious Trouble Feared.

HAZLETON, Penn., Aug. 16.—Matters at the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre collieries in the Honey Brook district are growing serious. Thirty-five drivers went out on Saturday for an increase in wages. This morning 2,500 miners joined them. The Italians and Hungarians, who were the last to go out, are the most aggressive, and fears are entertained that they cannot be controlled. The men had no organization, but a branch of the United Mine Workers was started this morning, and 600 men at once signified their willingness to join.

The entire force of coal and iron police, carrying Winchester rifles, were on hand today to guard the collieries. The strikers assembled on the hill above the works at Audenried, and a crowd of 300 men marched past the deputies to the breaker. At a given signal the men at work left their places. Those who were hesitating were guarded by strikers and taken past the deputies, who did not attempt to molest the men. Interference by the deputies probably would have precipitated a riot, as the men were armed.

The feeling is so bitter against Supt. Jones that he fears bodily harm and moves about with an armed escort. His house is guarded day and night. Supt. Jones this morning offered to meet the demands of the drivers, but the men are now determined to have all their grievances heard and will appeal to the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre officers in New York. Besides the wage question, they demand the discharge of Supt. Jones or his transfer to another mine. This morning some of the workmen were given five days to leave the company's houses. The situation is critical, and an outbreak is likely to occur.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS FIGHT.

Robert Kerr Fatally Shot by Frank Anderson at the De Armitt Mines.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—Two deputies, Robert Kerr and Frank Anderson, employed as guardians of the mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, fought this afternoon, and as a result Kerr cannot live until morning. Anderson is proprietor of a dive on Water Street, in this city, and is known as a bad man. He was in charge of the deputies at Sandy Creek. Kerr, who lives at McKee's Rocks, is a river pilot by occupation. He has served before as a deputy during strikes.

It is not known what the men fought about, but they met on a bridge crossing at Plum Creek, and after a few words Anderson was seen to hit Kerr, who retaliated. A rough and tumble fight followed. Anderson succeeded in drawing his revolver and, placing it close to Kerr's abdomen, fired, the ball lodging in Kerr's back. The physicians say he will die.

A constable tried to arrest Anderson, but he was prevented by deputies, who said they would hold him until the arrival of the Sheriff, which may not be before morning.

RIOTING AT CORINTH, WEST VA.

Strikers Destroy Property and Shoot at a Mine Guard.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 16.—From information received here to-night serious trouble is likely to occur among the miners at Corinth, West Va., on account of the release of three Italians who were arrested on the charge of threatening to blow up the mine and brick plant of the Oakland Coal Company. The release of the men tended to encourage the other strikers, who, armed with guns, went to the house of six men who had been at work, broke into it, and destroyed their property.

Ex-Deputy United States Marshal Wheeler was guarding the miners, and was shot at, but made his escape to Oakland and reported the facts to Superintendent Anderson, who resides there. Since the rioting has commenced there is no telling where it will end, and great alarm is felt.

DISORDER AT GREENSBURG, PENN.

Strikers Threaten to Burn Out Miners Unless They Quit.

GREENSBURG, Penn., Aug. 16.—Wild disorder prevailed in the vicinity of Hermenie and the Ocean Coal Company's works to-night. Two hundred miners who came from the river district were successful this afternoon in bringing the miners at Hermenie out. About 175 men quit work at 3 o'clock. They all marched over to the Arona and Madison works, and threatened the miners at those places, who number about 250, intimating that if they did not quit work they would be burned out.

The incendiary language created much excitement, and it is likely that Deputy Sheriffs will be sent to the scene. The Madison and Arona miners are not favorable to striking, but have consented to attend the meeting of the strikers to-morrow night at Madison.

West Virginia Strike Growing.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 16.—The coal strike showed more activity to-day than it had for several weeks. One thousand strikers are camped near the mines here, just far enough away to escape injunction proceedings. In the New River and Loup Creek Valleys the marching columns have become so formidable that the operators have secured injunctions from Judge Jackson of the United States court, forbidding them to enter upon the property of the companies. Eight hundred miners at Simmons Creek and Logan joined the strikers this morning. Fifteen hundred men are now out in the Norfolk and Western district.

Bellaire District Votes to Strike.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Aug. 16.—Another mass meeting of the miners was held this afternoon in this city, and large delegations from Dillonvale, Long Run, and Wheeling Creek mines marched here in a body, attended the meeting, and outvoted the local miners. The meeting decided to shut down all mines in this vicinity, which will cause a number of large manufacturing plants to close, and probably the city electric and water plants also.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

William C. Wilson, Proprietor of a Circulating Library, Killed by Robbers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—William C. Wilson, aged about fifty-five years, proprietor of Wilson's Circulating Library, at 1,119 Walnut Street, was murdered to-night in his place of business.

The crime was committed by thieves, who deliberately lay in wait for their victim, and, after murdering him, accomplished their purpose of robbery. The weapon used was a heavy hammer, which crashed through Wilson's skull. The murderers also drew a towel tightly around the throat of their victim, strangling him.

Mr. Wilson for years had conducted the library at various places, and always had had the patronage of the wealthy literary classes. The general impression is that he had accumulated considerable money. His whole life was devoted to his books. He rarely mingled with the outside world, and lived alone on the third floor of his library, the two lower floors being filled with books.

The last seen of him alive was about 6:30 o'clock, when he left the place where he usually got his meals to return to the store.

His body was found behind his counter, not fifteen feet from Walnut Street. The discovery was made by a policeman, who found the back gate of the house open. He entered and went through the house.

The contents of bureau drawers and closets were scattered everywhere, showing that robbery had been committed. The hammer was lying beside the body. This was at about 8 o'clock.

The thieves evidently were acquainted with their victim's movements. It is supposed that after he had closed the place and gone to supper they forced an entrance and concealed behind a pile of books in the store they awaited his return.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Arthur, Abraham & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Electrode, laces and vellings.

Abrahmson Brothers, Oakland, Cal.; Mr. Oakland, dry goods, notions, &c.; 45 Lispenard Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. A. Parrott, millinery; Miss M. Walker, millinery; Miss E. M. Oakley, millinery; Miss Baron, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Adams, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. I. Jalkut, millinery; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens, 703 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Andrews, E. & Co., Columbus, Ga., E. Andrews, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ascher, T., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. Ascher, millinery; Belvedere House.

Adams, McMurray & Co., Hawkinsville, Ga.; J. Williams, Atlanta, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Andrews, E., & Co., Columbus, Ga.; E. Andrews, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ackerman, Albert, Chicago, Ill., druggist; Post Office, Stapleton, S. I.

Anderson, S. W., Owensborough, Ky., dry goods, shoes, and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ash & Hirshfeld, Austin, Texas; George Ash, clothing; 324 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Arky, L. H., Meriden, Miss.; E. Arky, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; A. P. Brandeis, cloaks and millinery; E. Fishell, dry goods; 827 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Bowen, C. L., Low Point, Ala.; C. A. Bowen, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bentley, Bass & Co., Temple, Texas; J. M. Street.

Barringer, J. L., Florence, S. C., general merchandise; Colonnade Hotel.

Bass Brothers & Co., Rome, Ga.; C. C. Bass, furnishing goods; S. J. Powers, clothing and notions; Sinclair House.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. O. Halloran, quilts and upholstery goods, 621 Broadway; Sinclair House.

Bates, Rock & Co., Dayton, Ohio; H. J. Rock, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brauley, W. W., & Co., Delavan, Wis.; J. J. Phoenix, dry goods and cloaks; Hot.l Albert.

Burkholder, C. S., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. S. Burkholder, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Banks & Arnoud, Grantville, Ga.; M. O. Banks, general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.

Blass, Gus, & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; G. Blass, dry goods; J. Blass, notions, &c.; 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. T. Gately, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Beal, G. S., Columbus, Ohio; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Berg, C., Carlisle, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Albert.

Bradley, W. W., & Co., Delavan, Wis.; J. J. Phoenix, carpets and clothing; Hotel Albert.

Branin & Henderson, Troyala; J. C. Henderson, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Brown Brothers, Lebanon, Tenn.; H. J. Brown, hats and caps; St. Denis Hotel.

Brooks, H., Augusta, Ga.; clothing; Colonnade Hotel.

Brilles, S., & Brother, Georgetown, S. C.; S. Brilles, cloaks and dry goods; 749 Broadway.

Bingham & Runge, Cleveland, Ohio; Gustave Runge, printing supplies; 500 East 140th Street.

Berg, Charles, Carlisle, Penn., clothing and shoes; Hotel Albert.

Brandt, R., Chester, S. C., jewelry; 161 West 34th Street.

Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass.; George Taylor, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Petersburg, Va.; C. Cohen, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Compton & Bell, Milledgeville, Ga.; J. F. Bell, groceries; Colonnade Hotel.

Cole Brothers, Bryan, Texas; J. N. Cole, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Cortright, T. J., Rockford, Ohio, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Chapman, S. J., & Co., Quinerly, N. C.; L. J. Chapman, general merchandise; Sinclair House.

Cohn Brothers, Hays Station, Miss.; Singer, H. I.; general merchandise; Continental Hotel.

Church, The, A. M., Company, Troy, N. Y.; H. G. Vanderpool, upholstery goods, 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Hynes, laces and embroideries; 115 Worth Street.

Cash & Curry, Key West, Fla.; W. D. Cash, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Coulter Dry Goods Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; F. M. Coulter, notions; 15 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. M. Miller, ladies and children's suits and dressmaking; W. F. Mills, silks; 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. Y. Leslie, cloaks; 115 Worth St.; Sinclair House.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. Seidl, furnishing goods; A. P. Arnold, hosiery; 4 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; F. Hegecock, notions; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Metropole.

Dreyfus, E., & Co., Fort Worth, Texas; E. Dreyfus, dry goods; 115 Worth Street.

Doyle Brothers, Worcester, Mass.; P. J. Doyle, furniture; St. Denis Hotel.

David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; A. David, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Dalinbergh, M., Greenberg, Ill.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Duncan, A. G., Buena Vista, Ga.; A. C. Duncan, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Douglas, E. F., Florence, S. C.; E. F. Douglas, general merchandise; Colonnade Hotel.

Danziger, Sol., & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; M. Rosenberg, dry goods, &c., 193 Mercer Street.

Deardorff & Co., Gallipolis, Ohio; E. N. Deardorff, dry goods; Hotel St. George.

Dreyfuss Mercantile Company, Natchez, Miss.; J. Lamb, dry goods; S. Dreyfuss, notions; Union Square Hotel.

Eddy Brothers & Co., Fremont, Neb.; A. J. Eddy, dry goods and clothing; Broadway Central.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. A. Suydam, carpets and upholstery goods; 51 Leonard Street, Grand Hotel.

Evans & Baker, Onana, Texas; E. M. Barkley, dry goods, clothing, &c.; 8 West Thirty-third Street.

Erwin, D. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; L. P. Goeble, cloaks, cloths, dress goods, linens, white goods, and prints, 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Eddy Brothers & Co., Fremont, Neb.; A. J. Eddy, dry goods and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ellis, Rudy & Phillips, Paducah, Ky.; R. D. Phillips, notions and millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Ellis, J., Nashville, Tenn.; Bernie Berg, clothing; Stewart House.

Elkan, M., Macon, Ga., dry goods and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Espenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; George T. Schulz, dry goods and carpets.

Evans, R. E., Yazoo City, Miss., general merchandise.

Frank & Co., Paris, Ky.; L. Frank, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Finkenstein, L., Meridan, Miss.; general merchandise; Union Square Hotel.

Fort Wright, Headington Company, Alexandria, Ind.; Ellery Spads, dry goods.

Fuess, Espenhain, Fischer Company, Belleville, Ill.; Joseph Fuess, dry goods and carpets; 120 Franklin Street.

Fletcher & Co., Richmond, Ind.; J. D. Fletcher, hats and men's furnishings, 345 Broadway.

Frankenburg, P., & Co., Charlestown, West Va.; H. Kleeman, woolens; Belvedere House.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; D. E. Kenyan, ribbons; Hoffman House.

Fisk, D. B. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Frasher, flowers and feathers, 530 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Fass, M., Dillon, S. C., general merchandise; Gwinnet Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. P. Marks, jeans; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; N. F. Sano, dress goods and silks; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker; Evansville, Ind.; G. Walker, dry goods; 57 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Lusk, white goods and linens, 115 Worth Street; Holland House.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Graham, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Cavanaugh, domestics, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Fruss, The Espenbain Fisher Company, Belleville, La.; J. Fruss, notions; Hotel Manhattan.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. A. Adams, hats and caps, 321 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Goldsmith, I., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; L. Frisch, white goods and linens; Union Square Hotel.

Grant, The, Dry Goods Company, Zanesville, Ohio; S. A. Murdock, notions and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore Md.; M. Goldenberg, notions; J. Goldenberg, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Garratt, E. D., & Co., Galveston, Texas; E. D. Garratt, furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Graff, A. A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. F. Lippincott, carpets; 54 Leonard Street.

Goetter, Well & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; H. Well, furnishing goods, 22 Howard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Gold, W. G., Lockport, W. J. Gold, grocer.

Greer, L. E., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Greene, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Gross & Stevus, Boston, Mass.; B. Somers, infants' wear; Hoffman House.

Grief, L., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; M. Grief, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Gang Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Marlborough.

Gardner, J. B., & Co., Maple Cypress, N. C.; L. C. Dawson, general merchandise; Sinclair House.

Ginsburg, L., Bowie, Texas; L. Ginsburg, dry goods; Broadway Central.

Hamburger Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; E. Hamburger, piece goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Heyman, Merz & Co., West Point, Ga.; A. Merz, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Hale Brothers, Inc., San Francisco, Cal.; M. Hale, dry goods; Hotel Bartholdi.

Hirsch, J., Kennett, Mo., dry goods and clothing; 67 Irving Place.

Hamilton, A. S., McArthur, Ohio, dry goods and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hunter, E., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; R. Leinoreckcr, millinery; 29 West Twenty-fifth Street.

Harvey, J. R., & Co., Grifton, N. C.; J. F. Harvey, general merchandise; Sinclair House.

Halle Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; S. P. Halle, cloaks and furs; Gerard House.

Hengerer, The William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Hengerer, carpets; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hammons, S. A., Fort Smith, Ark.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hunt, W., Milton, N. C., dry goods; Hoffman House.

Hall, J. D., Dry Goods Company, Sedalia, Mo.; L. W. Bryan, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; H. Hamburger, woolens; Leon Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Hamilton & Sons, Savannah, Ga.; J. J. McDonough, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Hattler Brothers, Lyons, N. Y.; G. W. Hattler, general merchandise; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Hines, M. & H., Milledgeville, Ga.; W. Hines, general merchandise; Colonnade Hotel.

Honnett Dry Goods Company, Pine Bluffs, Ark.; A. S. Honnett, notions and clothing; Continental Hotel.

Howe Brothers, Carrollton, Ky.; R. E. Howe, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. O'Neil, underwear, 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Hypes, O. F., Springfield, Ohio, men's furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Inman, Smith & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; B. Smith, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Indianapolis Street and Power Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. Splain, lamp trims; Grand Union Hotel.

Joseph, J., & Son, Fremont, Ohio; B. Joseph, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Jacobs, D. M., Cuthbert, Ga., dry goods, clothing, &c.; Colonnade Hotel.

Joliet, The, Dry Goods Company, Joliet, Ill.; J. S. Sutherland, woolens, cloaks, and suits, 338 Broadway; Everett House.

Joska, Theodore, San Antonio, Texas; A. Joska, notions, and furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street.

Jirdinston, W. C., Auburn, N. Y., bicycle attachments.

Kellogg, Drake & Olson, Galesburg, Ill.; H. E. Kellogg, dry goods and carpets; A. Olson, dry goods and carpets.

Kaufman Brothers, Columbus, Miss.; Henry H. Kaufman; Sinclair House.

Kelly, T. C., Ballston, N. Y., fancy goods and millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kaufmann & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. H. Kaufmann, dry goods and notions; Miss B. Block, millinery, 531 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Korhenthal, White, Marks & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; S. Korhenthal, Hoffman House.

King, Brinsmade & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. B. King, millinery, notions, and ladies' furnishing goods; 622 Broadway; Sinclair House.

Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; dress goods, silks, and velvets; S. Loebe, cloaks and suits; Belvedere House.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Hotel Gerlach.

Kellog, Drake & Olsen, Gallipolis,

RAPID TRANSIT TROUBLES

Special Supreme Court Commissioners Learn Fifteen Miles of Sewers Must Be Cut.

THE DRAINAGE OF THE TUNNEL

Sample of the Soil in Each Street That Is to be Dug Up Submitted to the Board—Mr. Zabriskie's Campaign of Opposition.

The Special Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court—John Sabine Smith, George W. Young, and Arthur Williams—to pass upon the practicability of the rapid transit plan met yesterday afternoon. Albert B. Boardman, counsel to the commission, introduced in evidence one map about 15 feet long, and twenty-five small ones. The large map shows every sewer, subway, gas pipe, water pipe, or other pipe to be met with in the route from City Hall to the end of the road. The smaller maps divide the route into sections.

Lawyer Zabriskie, representing clients opposed to the scheme, then settled down to the second day of his week's cross-examination of W. B. Parsons, chief engineer to the commission. His plan was to prove, first, that the present plan is but an outgrowth of the plan heretofore condemned by the Court of Appeals; second, that the plan is impracticable on account of the interfering subways and lack of drainage, and, third, that the $55,000,000 estimated cost is merely speculative.

Mr. Parsons said, in answer to a question, that it would be necessary to cut about fifteen miles of sewers in construction. These they must replace. A part of Fourth Avenue was free from obstructions.

"Then," said Mr. Zabriskie, "in making your estimate of the cost you assumed a portion of Fourth Avenue to be free from sewers or sewers?"

"I do not remember now," was the answer. "I assumed the fact, whatever it is."

In touching upon the kind of earth through which the road will run, Mr. Parsons had a sample of the soil of each street from City Hall to the end of the route, including one from under the Harlem River. All the Commissioners solemnly tested this soil by rubbing grains of it together between the thumbs and fingers. Mr. Parsons said the soil was to show how easy it would be to dig. Mr. Parsons said for the most part the tunnel would drain itself, as its bed would be above mean high tide.

"How about where the bed of the tunnel is below mean high tide?" asked Mr. Zabriskie.

"We know of only two places where such is the case," was the answer. "These are in the One and Street district and under the Harlem River."

"How will you drain the tunnel at those places?"

"By a sumph!"

There was silence all over the room until the engineer explained that a sumph is a well, which will be placed under the bed of the tunnel where it is below the level of mean high tide. The water will run into this well until it is filled. An automatic pump will send it then to the proper elevation.

At 4 o'clock the commission adjourned until to-day.

CRUSHED IN AN ELEVATOR.

Fackle Gives Way and Two Men Fall to Bottom of Shaft Under Packing Cases.

Two men were badly crushed in an elevator accident at 100 Reade Street yesterday morning.

The sub-cellar there is occupied as a storehouse by the Tower Manufacturing Company, which has its salesrooms at 306 Broadway. The foreman of the storerooms, George T. Mead, with two assistants, Augustus Reppetti, a porter, and Henry Mauer, a driver, was getting out goods. The freight elevator from the sub-cellar to the street is of the old handlift variety, but is now operated by steam. They had loaded two large cases of paper on the elevator, and as there was only room for two men beside the goods on the platform, Mead stood on top of the boxes and gave the order to hoist away.

"Just how the accident happened I can hardly tell, I was so badly frightened," said Mead. "We were near the top of the shaft when something gave way and the platform tipped. I was almost on a level with the street, and I suppose my escape was due to this fact. The others were caught between the cases and the side of the shaft, and terribly crushed."

The cause of the accident, Mr. Mead said, had not yet been fully investigated. He thought that one of the drums on which the elevator chain runs had slipped.

The injured men were sent to the Hudson Street Hospital, and Reppetti was afterward removed to his home at 29 Madison Street. He was badly injured about the chest and arms, but may recover.

Mauer's skull was fractured and he was in a critical condition yesterday afternoon. He is thirty years old, and lives at 161 Avenue C.

A SAN FRANCISCO TRAGEDY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—John Masterson, aged seventy-five, shot and killed John Kurran, his nephew, and fatally wounded himself to-day. Kurran was the proprietor of a grocery store and employed his uncle as clerk. A few days ago he discharged the old man. This morning Masterson appeared at the store, and after a few words with his nephew drew a pistol and fired three shots at Kurran, who fell after the third shot, which took effect in the left breast.

Masterson then attempted to kill the youth who had succeeded him as clerk, but the latter fled. Masterson then coupon turned the weapon upon himself, inflicting a fatal wound in his head.

GALVESTON YOUTH'S CRIME.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Kate Gallagher, for twelve years a school teacher in this city, was found to-day with her throat cut from ear to ear and the body charred beyond recognition. After killing her the murderer set fire to the bed.

Virgil, the twenty-year-old son of the murdered woman, has been arrested, and confesses that he committed the crime to get money to spend on a variety actress. The crime was deliberately planned and executed. The young man had packed his trunk and was ready to leave. He had the furniture insured, and with the money expected to leave Texas as soon as the fire insurance could be adjusted, but the fire was discovered in time to prevent the destruction of the house.

POLISH NOBLEMAN AIDED CUBA.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—A man who is said to be Dr. Tolfil S. Lawcvynski, a Polish nobleman, an officer in the Belgian Guards, and who, by his own statement, has served as a surgeon in the Cuban insurgent army, is at the Mercy Hospital recovering from a dose of laudanum taken with suicidal intent. He declares that he will make another attempt to take his life at the first opportunity. He refuses to discuss his identity or affairs.

The clue is a letter from Belgium found by the police on the patient's person. It is written in French and is signed "Maria Magdelene." It begs the doctor, to whom the letter is addressed, to return to his sister, who is said to be dying. It tells him that he can go back to Africa for King Leopold and receive 10,000f. a year. Reference is made to a Countess B. and his Baron von Bach, and the writer calls the doctor to task for disgracing his noble blood and his honor as an officer by threats of suicide.

Miss Stanton's Legacy in England.

HILLSDALE, N. J., Aug. 16.—Miss Susan Stanton, the young daughter of Walter Stanton, the Wall Street banker, who has a Summer home here, has sailed for England, where she will receive a legacy of $20,000 which was left to her by the will of her grandfather.

Col. Reid's Body Cremated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The body of the late Col. Samuel Chester Reid, son of Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, and himself a noted officer and writer, was cremated to-day. To-morrow the ashes will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, and placed in the grave of his father.

A Tribute
A Testimony

A gift well chosen becomes more than an expression of sentiment.

If purchased from the Gorham Company, Silversmiths, it will be a Tribute to your friend's good taste and a Testimony to your own.

Gorham Mfg. Co.

SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

A SUPPOSED POISONING.

Joseph Goldberg Arrested Upon Suspicion of Causing the Death of Mary Brodsky.

Joseph Goldberg, thirty-three years old, of 49 Delancey Street, was arrested by Detective Cohen of the Eldridge Street Station yesterday morning on suspicion of having poisoned Mary Brodsky, who died at Gouverneur Hospital on Sunday under suspicious circumstances.

According to the story of the detective, Goldberg was to have married Mrs. Brodsky last Saturday night. But on Friday morning the woman became ill at her home at 86 Ludlow Street. So serious was the attack that she had to be taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where she died.

Coroner Hoeber committed Goldberg to the Tombs to await the result of his investigation, and meanwhile had the funeral of the dead woman postponed. In the meantime Goldberg's attorney secured a writ of habeas corpus from Justice Beekman, returnable to-day. Goldberg claims the woman took paris green by mistake.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

Tariff Negotiations in Progress with the French Ambassador Which Promise Substantial Results.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Since the new Tariff act went into operation negotiations have been in progress between the Secretary of State and the French Ambassador here with a view to making a new agreement between the two countries on the basis of reciprocal tariff concessions. The Secretary of State has been acting under the authority conferred by Section 3 of the new Tariff act.

It finally has been agreed that Secretary Sherman, Assistant Secretary Howell of the Treasury Department, and the French Ambassador shall join in a conference to be held soon, the outcome of which, it is expected, will be an agreement satisfactory to both parties.

Section 3 of the new act provides that for the purpose of equalizing the trade of the United States with foreign countries producing and exporting to this country wines, paintings, statuary, crude tartar, brandies, &c., the President is authorized to negotiate with those countries commercial agreements in which reciprocal and equivalent concessions may be secured in favor of the products of the United States.

No concessions authorized to be made by the President in most cases are 25 per cent. of the rates fixed in the new law.

BANKERS' CONVENTION.

Programme for the Meeting Which Opens at Detroit To-day—Large Attendance Expected.

DETROIT, Aug. 16.—The twenty-third annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association, which will open in this city tomorrow, promises to be the most largely attended of any in the history of that body. More than 100 delegates have already arrived, and Secretary Branch estimates that 1,000 or more will be present at the opening session. The association now has a membership of 2,182, it having increased nearly 100 per cent. in the last year.

There will be several important papers read during the convention. John P. Branch, President of the Merchants' National Bank of Richmond, Va., will read a paper on "What Legislation Is Needed with Respect to the Currency." James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, will deliver an address on a practical banking topic. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland will open the discussion on "Savings Banks."

At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning the bankers will assemble at the Detroit Opera House, Gov. Pingree will welcome them on behalf of the State, Mayor Mayburg will add the welcome of the city, and George H. Russell will present the welcome of the Clearing House Committee of Detroit. President Lowry will respond to these addresses, and the remainder of the day will be occupied by the presentation of reports of officers and committees. At 8 o'clock in the evening there will be a reception to the visiting bankers and their wives at the Detroit Club.

NOT ANXIOUS FOR THE CASE.

Queens County Objects to Trying Thorn and Nack Until the Court Is Heard From.

JAMAICA, L. I., Aug. 16.—The Board of Supervisors this morning took up the request of the District Attorney that an appropriation to enable him to proceed to the trial of Thorn and Mrs. Nack be made. The board decided not to make any appropriation at present, and to allow the matter to rest until the court fully decided whether Queens County has jurisdiction, as it thinks the making of such an appropriation would largely influence the selection of the place to hold the trial.

It is proposed by the Queens County authorities to resist the holding of the trial in Queens County. It is estimated that a trial in Queens County would cost the taxpayers of the county not less than $20,000.

The Supervisors think they may be able to bring the expense down by withholding the appropriation until the last moment.

Another Guldensuppe Letter.

Coroner Hoeber yesterday sent another Guldensuppe letter to Acting Inspector O'Brien. The writer, who signs himself M. Roht, says that Thorn shot Guldensuppe in self-defense, and that the murder was not premeditated. Roht says that Thorn and Mrs. Nack were preceded to the house in Woodside by Guldensuppe, who knew of their intended visit. Guldensuppe was hiding in the closet, and was discovered by Thorn, who, knowing that he stood small show in an encounter with the bath attendant, drew a pistol and fired. According to Roht, Mrs. Nack then suggested the dismemberment of the body. Thorn agreed, and the parts were later thrown in the river. The envelope was addressed "Private," and postmarked "New York, Aug. 15, 6 P. M., Station B."

WOMEN CYCLISTS KILL A MAN.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—John Fossett, seventy-two years old, of Cheektowaga, was knocked down by three women riding bicycles while crossing Front Avenue, at Hudson Street, yesterday afternoon, and sustained injuries from which he died early this morning.

The names of the women have not been learned. In the midst of the excitement that prevailed after the accident they hastily mounted their wheels and rode away. Several boys chased them, but were unable to overhaul them.

NAVAL CADETS RETURN.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 16.—The United States steamer Standish, having on board the engineer division of the first and second classes of naval cadets, arrived at Annapolis this afternoon, after a practice cruise of almost two months. The Standish and the Monongahela, the latter having on board the line division of the cadets, arrived off the Capes at the entrance of the bay this morning. The Standish continued at once to Annapolis, and the cadets on board were given liberty this evening. To-morrow she will rejoin the Monongahela, bringing a fresh supply of provisions.

Both vessels will probably arrive at the academy some time this week, and the remaining cadets will be given leave until Oct. 1. The Standish has been making a round of the naval stations and shipyards at Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York, and Portsmouth. The Monongahela has been making a cruise to Madeira Island.

GLENCAIRN II. BEATS MOMO

Second Race of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Series Won by the Canadian Boat.

SAILED IN HEAVY WEATHER

Indications Are that the American Yacht Is Superior in Light Winds, but Unable to Win in Rough Water.

MONTREAL, Aug. 16.—Glencairn II., the Canadian defender, defeated Momo, the American challenger, to-day in the second of the series of races on Lake St. Louis for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Challenge Cup. The weather conditions to-day were the reverse of those of Saturday, a stiff breeze blowing from fifteen to twenty miles an hour, and the Canadian boat fulfilled the expectations that had been reposed in her as being the better heavy-weather craft. Glencairn's victory was by about the same margin as that of Momo on Saturday, and the question of final superiority in the series is now admitted to depend largely upon the strength of the wind in the races to come. In a light blow Momo's chances are decidedly the better, while in a stiff breeze Glencairn II. is looked upon as a sure winner.

To-day's race was over a triangular course, each leg one and a third miles long, three times over the course, making twelve miles in all. At 11:35 o'clock, the time of the start, the wind was blowing about twelve miles an hour. Glencairn II. got over the line a good forty seconds ahead of Momo and with a good head on. Momo, on the other hand, got a bad start. The Canadian boat went over on the port tack, while the American yacht had to sail from the lee to the weather end of the line before she was flung about on the port tack and headed after Glencairn II.

The first leg was a beautiful thrash to windward, with lee decks awash and the yachts' weather sides exposed almost to their centreboards. Glencairn II. kept steadily creeping ahead, and turned the buoy at the end of the mile and a third nearly four minutes ahead of Momo. On the reach to the next buoy Momo gained a little. As the yachts squared off for the reach to the starting point the sea was getting higher, and they made a very wet and uncomfortable race of it. Momo rounded the buoy six minutes behind Glencairn II.

Momo rounded with her jib down, and started on the beat to windward under reefed mainsail. After the second tack Glencairn II., which was also having an exciting time of it, took in her jib and made better weather. The sea was very strong now, the crews of the yachts being soaked to the skin. Turning the buoy at the end of the windward work on the second round Glencairn II. was fully a mile and a half ahead of Mr. Crane's boat. On the next two legs Glencairn II. lost part of her lead.

The yachts started on their final four miles' journey over the course with reefed mainsails, as well as smaller jibs. The wind was now blowing eighteen miles an hour. Glencairn II. made easier work of it against a head sea, the bluffer bow of Momo hitting the sea harder. At ten and two-thirds miles Glencairn II. was over a mile in the lead, and at the finish Momo had not succeeded in picking up any of this ground. The times of the boats at the finish were: Glencairn II., 1:34:10; Momo, 1:38:31.

Mr. Crane admits that Momo was fairly beaten on her merits in the weather conditions as they prevailed to-day. He still hopes, however, to carry back the trophy.

BONA DEFEATS METEOR.

Abruzzi's Yacht Wins at Portsmouth on Time Allowance.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 16.—At the regatta to-day of the Royal Albert Yacht Club the Duke of Abruzzi's Bona, in a splendid breeze, obtained the weather berth and led to the Nab, where Emperor William's Meteor overhauled her. At Stokes Bay Meteor was first and Aurora, the property of Charles Day Rose, was second, being two lengths ahead of Bona, then third in the race. At the end of the first round Meteor was seven minutes ahead of Aurora, and the latter was one minute ahead of Bona.

The following were the times of the yachts at the finish: Meteor, 3:08:21; Aurora, 3:22:21; Bona, 3:25:54.

Bona won on time allowance, and Aurora was disqualified for fouling Bona at the start.

Newport Yachting News.

NEWPORT, Aug. 16.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Steamer Nourmahal, owned by J. J. Astor; sloop Ventura, New York Yacht Club.

The departures were: Steamer Black Pearl, owned by E. B. Sheldon; steamer Cuna, owned by Armour.

The yachts in the harbor are: Steamer Margarita, owned by A. J. Drexel; steamer May, owned by Mrs. J. D. Fell; steamer Ballymena, owned by J. N. Brown; steamer Sovereign, owned by M. C. Borden; steamer Tallisman, owned by I. B. Sexton; schooner Crusader, owned by H. L. Husted; schooner Alert, owned by C. A. Griscomb; sloop Ilderim, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan; sloop Hera, owned by R. N. Ellis; sloop Dorothy II., owned by H. P. Whitney; sloop Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea; sloop Esperanza, owned by A. S. Van Winkle; sloop Wawa, owned by J. A. Stillman; sloop Mai, owned by O. G. Jennings; sloop Carolina, owned by P. Jones.

SILVER REPUBLICAN OFFICERS.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 16.—Chairman Towne this afternoon announced the Executive Committee of the National Silver Republican Party. The members are: Chairman, Fred T. Dubois, Idaho; Judge J. J. Harper of Washington Court House, Ohio; Don S. Dean of Jamestown, N. Y.; A. M. Stevenson of Denver, Col.; Nathan Gale, Jr., of Los Angeles, Cal.; James H. Temer of Chicago, and Charles S. Hartman of Bozeman, Montana.

Klondike Policeman in New York.

Major G. M. Walsh of the Canadian mounted police force, recently detailed to go to the Klondike gold fields and enforce the Canadian laws, arrived in this city from Montreal yesterday morning. He registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, and early in the evening returned to Montreal. Major Walsh, who came here to buy supplies for the police, is well acquainted in this city, and has many friends both in the United States and Canada. He is very conservative and discreetly kept all his plans and his opinions as to the conduct of the Canadian Government in the Klondike gold fields to himself.

Kansas Politician's Libel Suit.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 16.—Ex-District Clerk Bridgman, who is a candidate for Postmaster of this city, has sued The Daily Beacon for $10,000 damages on account of an alleged libelous publication associating his name with a shortage in the accounts of ex-County Treasurer Doran. He claims that the publication has injured his candidacy. The newspaper will endeavor to secure the depositions of President McKinley, Senator Hanna, and National Committeeman Leland to refuse the plaintiff's claim that he was promised the appointment.

Result of a Bicyclist's Fall.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Aug. 16.—A postmortem examination of the remains of Harlow Harvey, a bicyclist, to-day, showed that a fall from his wheel caused cancer of the bones. It was shown that the disease had penetrated every tissue of the body, converting the lungs almost entirely into bone.

Henry Hoffman of Brooklyn Hurt.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—Henry Hoffman of Brooklyn, who arrived here Thursday, is in a critical condition at the Saratoga Hospital. He fell down a flight of stairs Saturday.

Henry Hoffman lives at 1,164 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He is said to be a retired boilermaker and well-to-do. He is about sixty-five years old.

Dr. Hunter's Demurrer Overruled.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 16.—The Hunter bribery cases were brought before Judge Cantrill and decided adversely to Dr. Hunter to-day. The demurrer of Hunter's counsel was overruled by Judge Cantrill, which forces the cases to trial.

BRIGHTON BEACH RUNNERS

Sunny Slope Captures Seagull Handicap, but Michael III. Is Beaten in Fifth Race.

ISABEY WAS THE WINNER

Stanton's Colt Finishes a Length and a Half Ahead of Mont d'Or—Favorite Showed Gameness, but Weight Was Too Much for Him.

It was claimed by many racing men last week, after Michael III. made a very good showing, that the colt was one of the cracks of the year; that he was a stayer, and a weight-carrier as well. On the strength of this opinion, Michael III. was made a 1 to 4 favorite in the handicap for two-year-olds at three-quarters of a mile yesterday. All the "knowing ones" at Brighton Beach played him, even though he was asked to take up 128 pounds, and in doing so, to give away from 9 to 26 pounds to his competitors.

He failed to accomplish the task set before him, for although he showed all the gameness, he was carried off his feet in the first five furlongs, and when the time came for him to make his final effort, his speed was spent. Mont d'Or took up the running from the start, but was joined by Isabey, who hung on at his saddle girths until the stretch was reached. Michael III. was laboring in vain to get up to the two leaders, but could not do so, and was passed by Don't Care. Then Mont d'Or faltered, and that cost him the race, for Isabey shot forward and kept the lead to the end, winning handily by a length and a half. Mont d'Or recovered and came again fast enough to get the place.

Casseopia was full of running when the start for the Seagull Handicap was made, and for the first half of the mile journey she looked as if she would win handily. But on the unlucky far turn, where she always manages to get into trouble, the filly stopped like a spent ball and dropped back last. The favorite, Sunny Slope, won easily.

The Brooklyn clubmen carried plenty of the bookmakers' money away with them yesterday, for to a man they bet on Frank Beard's Jefferson to win the opening race. He did win, too, but only after the hardest sort of a drive with Alarum, all the way through the stretch. Summaries:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners this year; selling allowances; purse of $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50½.

1—Jefferson, F. D. Beard's b. g., by Buchanan-Pauline Lee, 4 years, 102 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Collins)
2—Alarum, R. C. Doggett's b. g., 4, 110, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Nay Nay, C. F. Fox's b. f., 3, 101, 2 to 1.....(Hirsch)

Trayant, 96, 6 to 1, (Clawson;) Squan, 97, 20 to 1, (Forbes;) Abingdon, 109, 3 to 1, (Sims;) Emotional, 100, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Contractor, 100, 25 to 1, (Barrett,) and Chelsea, 106, 10 to 1, (Thompson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling allowances; purse of $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:04½.

1—Fonsavannah, W. B. Sink's b. c., by Fonso-Savannah, 103 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(H. Martin)
2—Mr. Hunt, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. c., 100½, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Sherrer)
3—Homelike, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. f., 90, 8 to 1.....(Clawson)

Mrs. Reeves, 90, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Black Dude, 108½, 20 to 1, (Neumyer;) Ennomia, 100, 2 to 1, (Barrett;) Beekman, 103, 30 to 1, (McGarrogan;) Joe Anderson, 98, 15 to 1, (Frasch;) Charmeuse, 101, 30 to 1, (Hirsch;) Nigger Baby, 98, 20 to 1, (McDonald;) Stone Step, 98, 10 to 1, (Powers,) and Christabel, 95, 6 to 1, (Thompson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $700, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03¾.

1—Tripping, James R. Keene's ch. f., by Sarabland-Ixia, 3 years, 116 pounds, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Martin)
2—Takanassee, Kensico Stable's ch. f., 3, 117, 4 to 1 and even money.....(Sherrer)
3—Trillette, J. S. Ferguson's b. f., 4, 122, 5 to 2.....(Doggett)

Yemen, 138, even money, (Sloane;) Junk, 108, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Ormont, 105, 20 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Seagull Handicap, for three-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile. Time—1:44¼.

1—Sunny Slope, Mrs. Jere Dunn's ch. f., by Esher-Meta, 112 pounds, 4 to 5 and out.....(H. Lewis)
2—Storm King, W. Landsberg's blk. c., 112, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Barrett)
3—Fireside, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's br. f., 85, 10 to 1.....(Clawson)

Chum, 107, 10 to 1, (Sherrer,) and Casseopia, 116, 8 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Free Handicap, for two-year-olds. Purse of $600, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16.

1—Isabey, C. W. Stanton's ch. c., by Strathmore-Belle of the Highlands, 119 pounds, 5 to 1 and even money.....(Sherrer)
2—Mont d'Or, Sensation Stable's b. c., 108, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Hamilton)
3—Michael III., C. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 128, 1 to 2.....(Sims)

Don't Care, 110, 20 to 1, (Penn,) and Sensational, 102, 8 to 1, (Martin,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:44.

1—Cromwell, A. J. Joyner's ch. h., by St. Blaise-Flavina, 5 years, 106 pounds, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Clawson)
2—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 4, 116, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sloane)
3—Dr. Sheppard, Foster Brothers' b. c., 3, 101, 9 to 5.....(Barrett)

Refugee, 103, 8 to 1, (Martin;) Skate, 117, 3 to 1, (Sherrer,) and Volley, 109, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; half a length between second and third.

Jockey McDonald was fined $25 for pulling up on Nigger Baby in the second race, and Frash and Clawson $10 each for dismounting without permission.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds		Pounds.
Tremargo 113	King Menelik.....	104
Ameer 110	Puree Proud	100
Myrtle Harkness.... 110	Tobias	100
Lambent 109	Vinita	99
Ed Kearney 108	Squan	97
Arbuckle 108	Mahoney	95
Pearl Song 108	Minnie Alphonse..	94
Dye 107	Takanassee	90
Jeannette H..... 106		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five furlongs.

Oxnard 11	Ennomia 101
Logistic 110	Miss Tenny 101
Nosey 109	Miss Floride 98
Abundant 104	Eileen D. 93
Warrenton 104	Midrica 93

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Belmar 120	Brandywine 105
Tom Cromwell 112	Sallie Cliequot..... 100
Premier 111	Myrtle Harkness.... 95
Paul Kauvar..... 109	

FOURTH RACE.—The Rising Generation Stakes, of $2,000, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Hamburg 127	Julius Caesar..... 110
Bowling Brook..... 125	Mr. Hunt 110
Blarney Stone..... 122	

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. One mile and a quarter.

Damien 113	Lobengula 109
Ben Eder 110	Timour 93
W. B. 110	Manassas 88
Maurice 110	

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Souffle 122	Martian 109
Formal 115	Counsellor Howe.... 107
Marshall 112	Parmesan 103
Mirage 112	Rey del Tierra..... 100
Burlesque 111	

RACING AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—Yesterday's heavy rain left the track deep with mud for to-day's races, and as a result the programme was almost ruined by the numerous scratches. Details of the racing are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Selling allowances. Five furlongs. Trolley, 114 pounds, 7 to 5 and out, (Clayton,) won easily by three lengths; *Marito, 85, 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, (D. Maher,) second; Hanlon, 113, 9 to 2, (Thorpe,) third. Tartarian, 118, 4 to 1, (Warren;) Rugh Penny, 117, 20 to 1, (Reiff,) and Tea Rose III., 116, 4 to 1, (McCafferty,) also ran and finished in the order named. Time—1:03.

*Marito was disqualified for fouling Tartarian, and Hanlon placed second and Tartarian third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Selling allowances. One mile. Good Times, 108 pounds, 2 to 5 and out, (Martin,) won easily by three lengths; Rheinstrom, 104, 3 to 1 and 1 to 3, (Thorpe,) second; Floridas, 96, 8 to 1, (Garrigan,) third; Mohawk Prince, 93, 12 to 1, (D. Maher,) fourth. Time—1:46.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Gibraltar, 122 pounds, 4 to 5 and out, (Martin,) won easily by a length; Lydian, 119, 8 to 5 and out, (Thorpe,) second; Chalmers, 110, 7 to 1, (Garrigan,) third. Time—1:17¾.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter. Havoc, 100 pounds, 1 to 8, (Thorpe,) won easily by a length; Ferrier, 100, 6 to 1, (D. Maher,) second. Time—2:11½.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Selling allowances. Five furlongs. Allie Belle, 104 pounds, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Beauchamp,) won easily by half a length; La Goleta, 109, 6 to 5 and out, (Shields,) second; Mary Galvin, 104, 9 to 5, (Thorpe,) third. Juliana, 109, 12 to 1, (D. Maher;) Dilly Donovan, 97, 8 to 1, (Garrigan,) and Belle of Stockwood, 104, 100 to 1, (Walker,) also ran and finshed as named. Time—1:05.

Entries for Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Tupelo 110	La Fontera.....	105
Sir Frederick..... 107	Fair Rebel.....	105
Eastern Ray..... 107	Nil Desperandum ...	105
Scottish H..... 105		

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Ferrier 140	Challenger 129
Lord Zeni..... 130	Braw Lad..... 127

THIRD RACE.—For maidens, two years old. Five furlongs.

Spencer 112	Arbitrator 112
Corelli 112	Beldoran 112
Van Venado..... 112	Lindlay Murray..... 112
Fred Owen..... 112	

FOURTH RACE.—The Kenner Stakes, for three-year-olds. One and a half.

Don de Oro..... 126	Braw Lad..... 119
Scottish Chieftain.... 126	George H. Ketcham. 116
Divide 121	Little Buck..... 112
Salvado 119	

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Glorian 112	Awcumm 102
Bell Punch..... 104	Toril 102
Crocket 104	Allie Belle..... 98
La Ventura..... 103	

Horse Theft at Newport Track.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—Animosa, a three-year-old brown filly, was stolen from the Newport race track early this morning. Some one saw a colored man riding her on a gallop from the stables of Adams & Turner, her owners. It is thought the theft is for the purpose of entering her under another name. She recently broke the track record at Newport, and is valued at $5,000.

New Turf Guide.

No. 9 of the Official Turf Guide, the inseparable companion and friend of racegoers, appeared last evening. In addition to its usual fund of information as to races run, this number has two new features, a list of horses that have run under wrong names, and also of those that have performed under wrong pedigrees.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN.

Titus Challenges Starbuck for a Five-Mile Race—New Road Race Course in New Jersey.

Fred Titus has issued a challenge to J. Frank Starbuck for a five-mile race for a purse of $200. Half of this money Titus will supply and the Riverside Wheelmen, of which club Titus is a member, will make good the rest. If Starbuck accepts, the race will be run next Saturday at the meet of the Newark Bicycle Club, on the Waverly Park track. By the terms of the challenge, pacing will be by single pacemakers, each man to have ten. Titus claims to be in much better condition than he was earlier in the season, and has determined to enter the six-day race in this city the coming Winter.

Road Racing from Trenton.

Efforts have been made to map out a course where big road races, similar to those held on the Irvington-Millburn course, may be run in the neighborhood of Trenton, N. J. A course selected starts at Trenton and extends six and a quarter miles toward Princeton, a little beyond Lawrenceville. The road is of fine macadam, with but three small hills to climb. The first race held this course will be on Saturday, Aug. 28, for a racing wheel as first prize and a diamond ring as second prize. Entries close next Saturday with P. E. Wurfflein, Post Office Box 380, Trenton.

Commissioner Collis Explains.

Commissioner Collis has explained to prominent members of the Associated Cycling Clubs of this city the reason why paved approaches cannot be provided by the public authorities to several ferries. The city, he said, does not repair streets which are built up over the old water line, and for this expenditure no tax can be imposed on the abutting property owners for the benefit of one class, as, for instance, cyclists. The Commissioner's statement has lead the Associated Clubs to change their attitude in this respect, and they will now petition the ferry owners to make the desired improvements.

Norwalk Races.

Road and track races for which fairly good prizes are offered will be held by the Twin City Wheelmen of Norwalk, Conn., next Saturday. The road event will be for fifteen miles, over the East Avenue course, and starting at 10 A. M. The track programme includes the one-mile novice, one-mile open, one-mile handicap, one-half-mile open, one-half-mile handicap, and two-mile handicap club championship, and will be run off in the afternoon on the track of the Norwalk Fair Grounds.

Long Island Associated Cyclers.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island held a meeting last night at Bader's Hotel, Coney Island Boulevard. The following clubs were represented: Brooklyn, North Brooklyn, Kings County, Pequot, Bushwick, Central, and Liberty. W. H. Nash was elected Treasurer. Among the resolutions passed was one requesting the police to enforce the ordinance against scorching, and asking Police Commissioner Welles to station police along Bushwick Avenue.

The Harvey Association Games.

A very good entry list is presented by the Charles J. Harvey Association, which holds its games at Sulzer's Harlem River Park this afternoon. Crack men from amateur athletic associations are represented by T. E. Burke, Boston Athletic Association; Bernard J. Wefers, Georgetown University; T. B. Turner, New York Athletic Club, who holds the half-mile championship of the Metropolitan Association; George Orton, University of Pennsylvania; M. J. Grogan, New York Athletic Club, and M. W. Long, the champion quarter-mile runner of the district.

Croquet Tournament at Norwich.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 16.—The annual tournament of the National Croquet Association will open here to-morrow. A large gathering of expert players is expected. Secretary N. L. Bishop has received assurances from most of the "crack" players of the country that they will be in attendance and enter the competitions.

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Very Little Faust—Concerts—Fireworks—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Philadelphia—4 P. M.
SCHUETZEN PARK, Union Hill, N. J.—Volksfest—Day and Evening.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 17, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE POPULAR DESIRE.

We print this morning the report of the Citizens' Union Committee on Enrollment and District Organization. It is the Union's reply to Mr. Low's demand for more evidence of the popular desire for his nomination. It speaks for itself.

This evidence, we suppose, will be laid before Mr. Low by the officers of the Union. They will ask him to say whether it is sufficient or not sufficient. If it convinces him that his candidacy would be "a unifying force among the friends of good government in the city" we see no reason why he should not at once inform the Citizens' Union of his willingness to accept the nomination. If after an examination of the enrollment he is not convinced and asks for more evidence of the popular desire the Union, if it has no other candidate in view, might as well burn its rolls, discharge its employés, and dissolve.

The report states that the Union has 21,337 enrolled members, and that 82,261 signatures have been secured to ballots expressing the signers' desire for the nomination and election of Mr. Low, making a total of 103,598. It would be superfluous and impertinent for THE TIMES or for anybody to advise Mr. Low as to the sufficiency of this evidence of a popular desire for his nomination. He will doubtless examine the rolls with care. He will judge of the representative character of the canvass, whether it reflects the desire and opinion of all classes of the city's voting population. He will judge of the genuineness of the signatures and will note their geographical distribution. He will attempt to form some estimate of the extent to which political parties and factions are represented in this mass of signatures. Then, having analyzed and weighed the evidence, he will determine its sufficiency. No one can aid him in that duty. He must perform it alone.

It is not out of place, however, to say to Mr. Low that time is flying, and his answer ought to be promptly given. The leader of a crusade ought to give bold and quick decisions. He must take risks for the cause, and cannot afford to be too nice in his weighing of probabilities.

It is our judgment that Mr. Low ought to dismiss from his mind all speculation about what the Republicans will do. It would relieve his mind greatly, we do not doubt, if he could be assured now that Mr. PLATT'S convention would accept him as the candidate of the Republican Party. But how is he to ascertain Mr. PLATT'S intentions? Does Mr. PLATT know them himself? Mr. Low can be elected if he is nominated soon by the Citizens' Union, and afterward, without any philandering or conferring or dickers or fusion, is nominated also by the Republicans. He will almost certainly be defeated if any attempt is made to "come to an understanding with PLATT."

We have often and frankly pointed out the risks of the situation. If Mr. PLATT refused to accept Mr. Low as a candidate, after he had been nominated by the Citizens' Union, without conference or dicker, he would not be elected, unless the Democrats accepted him, which nobody expects. Mr. Low will have to take that risk or decline it. Absolutely the only way to secure a Republican indorsement and an election is through an early nomination by the Citizens' Union regardless of the later action of the Republicans.

THE NEW ANDREWS UNIVERSITY.

The statement of Mr. JOHN BRISBEN WALKER about his new university sheds a good deal of light backward upon the resignation of President ANDREWS from Brown. For it seems that at the time when President ANDREWS offered his resignation to Brown he had already received a liberal offer to take the direction of Mr. WALKER'S new university to be conducted in connection with Mr. WALKER'S magazine. It is possible, of course, that he would have taken precisely the same course in regard to the university the prospects of which the Trustees thought that he was impairing even if he had had nothing else in view. But the fact that he had something else in view will necessarily modify the public opinion of his refusal to abate any of the publicity of his demand for the free and unlimited coinage of a fifty-cent dollar, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

We refrain at present from any comment upon Mr. WALKER'S scheme of a university to be conducted by correspondence through Mr. WALKER'S magazine by President ANDREWS, aided by an advisory board of ten, "drawn, so far as may be possible, from the most advanced minds in the country." The project is stimulating to the imagination and tempting to the commentator. But we limit ourselves to remarking that the Presidency of such a university is not perhaps eminently favorable to that intellectual independence upon which President ANDREWS and the younger members of the Faculty of Brown put so high a value. The expostulations of the Trustees of Brown are likely to be succeeded by remonstrances from the "business end" of the university of which he is to head the intellectual department upon the commercial effect of any vagaries in which he may indulge. He may find himself in the position of that singular Episcopalian clergyman who not long ago went over to the Church of Rome upon the ground that in the Church which he abandoned he found that his "freedom of thought and speech" was too much hampered.

WANTED—A THUNDERSTORM.

There has been no lack of thunder and lightning in this humid Summer of 1897. No one is crying for a thunderstorm just for the sake of the flashes of electricity and the rumbling and roaring of the artillery of the skies. But those who are old enough to remember it and to know well that it is no myth yearn for a particular kind of thunderstorm—that, in fact, which used to be the only kind. We fancy the children of to-day know nothing about this kind of thunderstorm, familiar as they are with thunder and lightning. Men old enough to vote and women old enough to marry may never have seen such a one. The world is changing very much indeed, and it seems now that the typical thunderstorm of our youth is a thing of the past that will never return.

For, then, when the day was sultry and the white thunderheads were seen on the horizon, the weatherwise would say: "There'll be a thunderstorm soon to clear the air." And presently it would come up, in a swiftly moving bank of black clouds, with plenty of cooling wind, and all the thunder and lightning necessary, and rain by the barrelful, and it would pass over as quickly as it came up, leaving the skies blue and the air clear, fresh, and perceptibly cooler. Who has seen such a thunderstorm in this neighborhood lately?

They come along nowadays in twos and threes and phalanxes. Sometimes they linger around one neighborhood for a whole week. So far from clearing the air they actually make it muggier. They flash and splutter and rumble and wet the surface of the earth and all that on it is, but they seem to increase the intensity of the heat and, for the time being, to make life less worth living. What is more, they breed mosquitoes in places where more mosquitoes are not needed. In their wake they leave mud and discomfort, but the relief the old thunderstorm of the palmy days, the clearer air, the exhilarating coolness, they know not.

That is the reason why we sigh for the old-fashioned, homely, reasonable thunderstorm of our youth, which was a startler once in a while and occasionally destroyed a barn or shattered the liberty pole on the village common, but was, nevertheless, vastly superior to the more pretentious and lingering electrical storm of the present degenerate era.

THE LATEST FRENCH DUEL.

It was remarked by Sir WALTER SCOTT that a rider who is run away with by his horse presents so ridiculous an appearance that nothing can save him from becoming a laughing stock to the spectators except some serious injury. If the man be a great stickler for his personal dignity, Sir WALTER intimates that his safest course is to get himself killed outright.

What is thus true of a runaway is a fortiori true of a French duel. There is a presumption of insincerity about it which death or serious bodily harm is imperatively required to rebut. The French themselves seem to be in a conspiracy to take their duels seriously. That is no wonder, seeing that our notions of French notions are derived mainly from the French press and that the dread arbitrament of the French duel is frequently invoked by French journalists and still more frequently against them. For them to allow that their duels were not mortal combats would be to bring their own profession into ridicule and contempt, which they are naturally averse from doing. The American newspaper duel, in those regions in which it still subsists, is on quite a different footing. There is a high probability when two journalists go forth to war that one of them will be hurt, and this probability saves the encounter from being ridiculous. It is denounced as barbarous and unsafe, adjectives which nobody would think of applying to the French political duel.

The conspiracy of the French journalists to treat French duels seriously is entered into by the seconds and the surgeons, and with the same reason. They do not desire, for their respective parts, to be made ridiculous. Accordingly a plain man, striving to ascertain whether there was any real risk involved in the mortal combat between Prince HENRI d'Orleans and the Count of TURIN, finds himself met by a conspiracy on the part of everybody concerned. But still if the plain man considers with care the official report of the duel, signed by the seconds, he can draw his own conclusions. According to this report Prince HENRI was hit in the first round on the breast, but the wound "did not penetrate beyond the subcutaneous cellular tissue." In the third round the Count of TURIN was wounded, but again the wound did not penetrate beyond the subcutaneous cellular tissue. In the fifth round Prince HENRI was wounded in the abdomen, but the surgeons declared that the wound was such as to place him in a position of clear inferiority to his antagonist. Thereupon the two combatants shook hands, honor was satisfied, and the question whether the Italians behaved like cowards in Abyssinia remains where it was before.

The conditions of this duel, as announced beforehand, seemed to take it out of the category of French duels. It seemed that a number of Italians were burning to avenge upon Prince HENRI the insult he had offered their army, and meant to fight him in succession until he was killed or disabled. The outlook for the indiscreet traveler was gloomy. But it is now altogether cheerful, for it seems that Gen. ALBERTONE, the next on his list, who had a personal as well as a patriotic grievance, has withdrawn his challenge in view of the condition of his antagonist. His antagonist has got off extremely cheap. A wound which does not penetrate the subcutaneous cellular tissue is a technical and magniloquent description of a scratch, and such a wound might be and frequently is inflicted with a common pin. The more ghastly abrasion which laid Prince HENRI low, and technically disabled him, was a wound of which we are only allowed to know that if it had gone half a centimeter deeper it would have perforated the intestine. Such a wound is enough to horrify every fighting journalist in France. The victim might take cold in it, and then there is no telling what might happen. So at this point the seconds and the surgeons interfere in the sacred name of humanity. One of the most tragical of recent French duels passes into history, happily unattended with fatal consequences, and the French press describes and discusses the encounter with a seriousness amounting almost to awe. But we can imagine the scorn which the report of such an affray will excite among our own editorial and political Colonels. And even a peaceful citizen who compares the account of this encounter with that of an American prize fight will be apt to conclude that he would rather fight a French duel all day than to let FITZSIMMONS hit him once.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR THE YEAR 1897.

BY CHARLES J. BULLOCK, INSTRUCTOR IN ECONOMICS IN CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Preliminary reports on the foreign trade of the United States for the twelve months ending June 30, 1897, made it evident some weeks ago that our commerce had undergone the most remarkable development ever experienced during any similar period of its history. The completed statistics now make it possible to measure the results achieved during the past year.

A glance at the total exports and imports shows that our foreign trade for 1897 amounted to $1,816,360,996, a figure that has never been equaled, except in 1892, when a total of $1,857,680,610 was reached. For the ten years prior to 1897 the entire foreign commerce of the country averaged only $1,601,000,000 annually. When it is remembered that prices for the last year have remained at a level far below those for the earlier years of the decade, the significance of the returns for 1897 can be better appreciated. A few comparisons of the prices realized on exports of agricultural produce in 1892 and 1897 will make apparent the importance of this consideration. In 1892 we sold to foreigners 75,451,000 bushels of corn at a price of about 55 cents per bushel, while in 1897 we sold 176,916,000 bushels at less than 31 cents per bushel. In the same way, a decline of 26 cents in the prices realized for wheat makes a difference of $20,000,000 in the money value of the exports of that commodity in favor of 1892; a decline of 15 cents in the value of oats makes a difference of over $4,000,000 in favor of the earlier year; a decline of $1 in the price of a barrel of flour makes a difference of $15,000,000 in favor of the same year, while a decline of $6 in the value of a bale of cotton makes a difference of $37,000,000 in the exports of that product in favor of 1892. Thus the fall in the prices of corn, wheat, flour, oats, and cotton made a difference of considerably more than $100,000,000 in the money value of exports in favor of the year 1892. It appears, therefore, that our aggregate foreign commerce for 1897 really exceeded that for 1892, and may fairly be considered the largest in the history of the country.

The most interesting feature of our foreign trade for the last twelve months has been the unparalleled increase of exports. This is sufficiently indicated in the following table of our exports and imports of merchandise for the last ten years. It should be remembered that the average annual exports for the ten years preceding 1897 amounted to about $835,600,000:

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
1888.....	$695,954,507	$721,9 7,114	$1,419,911,621
1889.....	742,401,375	745 13..,752	1,487 53 ,027
1890.....	857,828,884	789,810,409	1,647,139,063
1891.....	884,480,810	844,916,196	1,729,397,006
1892.....	1,030,278,148	827,402,462	1,857,680,610
1893.....	847,665,194	866,400,322	1,714,06 ,116
1894.....	892,140,672	654 994 0.2	1,547,135,194
1895.....	807,538,165	731,9 9,965	1,539 508,130
1896.....	882 6..9,938	77 ,724,674	1,662 331,612
1897.....	1,051,987,091	764,373,905	1,816,360,996

Our imports for the ten years preceding 1897 averaged $765,500,000. It will be noticed from the table just presented that the hard times that began in 1893 caused a marked decrease in the importations for the fiscal year 1894, which, the reader may be reminded, covers the period from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894. The gradual improvement of business led to an increase of imports in 1895 and 1896, but the fiscal year 1897 has shown a slight decrease of $15,350,000. This is the more remarkable because the prospective passage of the Dingley bill stimulated imports very greatly in the closing months of the year. The following table of the monthly importations for the last four years will show the unusual increase of imports from March to July, 1897:

Months.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
July..	$63,1 6,067	$65,3 2,066	$73,025,646	$52,108,552
Aug...	58,641,185	51,697,072	71,111,913	49,468,100
Sept..	46,30 ,612	50,647,698	65,305,220	50,85 ,990
Oct...	51,735,322	60,019,986	75 080 344	50,467,319
Nov...	49,2 ,363	50,567,482	63 3 4 8 ,7	5 ,043,283
Dec...	49,924,867	62,155,431	62,2 1,047	58, 80,660
Jan...	52,499,947	67,547,900	68,647,6 0	51 354,018
Feb...	48,725 094	58,3 5,981	62,478,116	50, 37,377
Mar...	60 021,689	69 29 ,493	6 ,455,963	70,351,414
April.	60,0 0,0 7	68 7 9 958	58,64 ,579	101 3 2,406
May..	56,812,727	66,028,854	57,260,859	7 358,551
June..	51,783,712	61,662,044	56,163,740	85,169,814

It will be seen that no month of the year 1897 prior to March showed a volume of importations equal to $60,000,000, while the average imports during the last four months of 1894, 1895, and 1896 varied from $56,500,000 to $67,200,000. We may, therefore, safely assume that, from March to June, 1897, the entire monthly excess of importations over $60,000,000 represents the increase due to prospective tariff legislation.

A careful analysis of the various items of our export trade is necessary in order to understand the full significance of the increase during 1897. For this purpose we may neglect the "foreign exports," or the imported products that were finally exported and not retained for consumption, and need consider merely the "domestic exports," or the exports of our own products. The general analysis made by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department gives the following results for the last few years:

PRODUCTS. 1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Agriculture— $628,363,038	$553,210,026	$569,879,297	$683,878,990
Mining— 20,449,598	18,509,814	20,045,654	21,338,129
Forestry— 28,000,629	28,576,235	33,718,204	40,489,321
Fisheries— 6,201,920	5,328,807	6,850,392	6,134,014
Manufactures— 183,7 8,808	183,595,743	228,571,178	276,357,861
Miscellaneous— 4,40 ,944	4,171,974	4,135,762	3,802,985
Total— $869,204,937	$793,392,599	$863,200,487	$1,032,001,30

Comparing next the exports for 1897 with those for 1892, the year whose export trade most nearly approaches that of the last twelve months, we get even more striking results. In 1892 exports of agricultural produce amounted to $799,328,232, or 78.69 per cent. of the total exportations; while exports of manufactured goods amounted to $158,510,937, or 15.61 per cent. of the entire export trade. In 1897, on the other hand, agricultural exports were valued at $683,878,990, or 66.27 per cent. of the total; while manufactures were represented by $276,357,861, or 26.78 per cent. of the whole volume of exports. It is evident, therefore, that the large increase in our exports during the last twelve months has been due largely to the extension of the foreign market for our manufactured goods.

The principal articles of export during 1897 and the years immediately preceding are as follows:

ARTICLES.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Raw cotton...	$204,900,990	$190,656,460	$230,890,971
Provisions & live stock.	169,388,424	173,446,838	180,706,545
Wheat and flour.....	95,457,591	91,735,085	115,834,525
Mineral oils..	46,660,082	62,3 3,103	62,635,037
Iron and steel manufactures.....	32,000,989	41,160 877	57,497,305
Wood and manufactures.....	27,115,997	31,947,108	39,624,830
Corn and cor. meal....	15,299,611	38,49 ,983	54,989,213
Unmanufactur'd tobacco.	25,708,163	24,571,362	24,711,416
Leather and manufactures.....	15,614,407	20,242,753	19,16 ,443
Copper and manufactures.....	14,468,703	19,720,104	31 621,125
Manufactures of cotton...	13,780,810	16,837,396	21,037,678

It will be noticed what an important part the iron and steel, the wood, cotton, and copper industries have had in the development of our export trade in recent years. The prospect is that the increase of other than agricultural exports will continue to be a leading feature of our foreign commerce, and that manufactured goods in particular will form a still larger proportion of the exports of the United States.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Sunday was a day of drowning accidents, while the wheelmen and wheelwomen managed to keep out of any serious trouble. To be quite fair, the fatalities that occurred, or were narrowly escaped, should now be made points in an indictment of the dangerous bathing suit, and should furnish a new subject to the people who have written or spoken so much about the perils of bicycling. The bathing suit is as much the cause of one class of accidents as the wheel is of the other, for each is simply a means to much the same end, and each, if used with ordinary skill and moderate discretion, is perfectly safe. Since the bicycle gets blamed for the carelessness and ignorance of its riders, the bathing suit might well bear the responsibility of similar traits in those who wear that garment.

—Brooklyn isn't so much unlike other towns after all, and burglars are only men. These seemingly absurd statements are based on the fact that a Brooklyn burglar, while traversing a Brooklyn house the other night, with the cat-like sureness and softness of foot which characterize the men of his profession, and which have had no small part in giving them a reputation for semi-supernatural powers, had the misfortune to enter a room containing a piano stool. Now, be it day or night, the average man who goes within sight of a piano stool hastens, if he is wise, to fall over it as quickly as possible. He knows that the act will have to be performed within five or ten minutes anyway, and it is both simpler and safer to take the plunge voluntarily than to wait and become a helpless victim of the mysterious power which this article of furniture possesses. Had the Brooklyn burglar known of this particular piano stool's existence he would probably have avoided entirely the room in which it lived, or, if a man of great courage and much gymnastic ability, and if the temptation to enter had been very strong, such as knowledge that the room contained a baby carriage laden with gold watches or progressive euchre prizes, he might have entered and made the necessary fall with little enough noise not to disturb the trance into which Brooklynites pass at 10 o'clock. But he did not know the piano stool was there, breathing heavily and eager to meet all comers, catch-as-catch-can. The inevitable result happened—for once. The piano stool seized the burglar, and, after the manner of its kind, hurled him first through and then under every other piece of furniture on that floor of the house. As the reverberations of his fall died away the reports of revolvers became audible and the marauder went hurriedly away. The Brooklyn papers say he "escaped," but that is irony. The man who has fallen over a piano stool can hardly be said to have "escaped." Hence, Brooklyn has piano stools like those in other towns, and burglars are not exempt from their malignant enmity. Q. E. D.

PERSONAL.

—Coreans are queer, even among Orientals, but it tests a vigorous credulity to believe that the late POM KWANG SOH should have been at once so progressive as to ride the bicycle, and so much of a barbarian as really to affiliate with the Theosophists. That he was a wheelman, though a very injudicious one, seems to be indubitable, and therefore the more suspicion is left for use on the statement that he regarded with any seriousness the tricks and claims of Mme. BLAVATSKY. KIPLING'S story about "The Sending of Dana Da" at once suggests itself on hearing of any real Easterner who coquets with Theosophy, and POM KWANG SOH had plenty of enemies to punish, with kittens or otherwise, but such countenance as he may have lent to the religion of old tooth brushes and broken saucers was more likely due to a search after amusement than to a thirst for revenge.

—We note with interest and a feeling of distinct relief that Lieut. W. R. LANE, a young soldier stationed at Fort McPherson, has successfully eloped with the daughter of a wealthy gentleman living at Newport News. When Ensign STONE of the navy made his lamentable fiasco, violated all the laws of romance and meekly acquiesced in the crushing of his hopes by a stern and up-the-State father, there was a widespread impression that the Service is no longer what it used to be, and that the writing of poems and novels would soon come to an end for lack of new material. For, of course, the working over of old adventures cannot go on forever. People will accept a good deal from hearsay and tradition, but faith needs an occasional modern instance if it is to maintain its vigor, and even the fundamental belief that "love will find a way" was strained and weakened by a contradiction so conclusive as that which Ensign STONE gave it. Now the dogma gets a new lease on its precious life, and everybody will see that in the other case such gloom as was cast fell, not on romance, but on the navy, where ensigns are allowed to attempt deeds of prowess that try the metal even of Lieutenants. In the army they are wiser and do not send a boy to do a man's work. Lieut. LANE'S elopement was carried out with beautiful precision and regularity. There was the chance meeting on a festal occasion. Instantly the brave young officer fell in love with the beauteous maiden, and vise versa. The maiden's parents were equally well posted in the rules of the game, for they said "Never, never, never!" with great rapidity, and put increased emphasis on the word at each repetition, just as all the best authorities advise. Scene followed scene without a moment's interruption, and the curtain has fallen amid cordial applause on a tableau consisting of the lovers with bowed heads and hands clasped on a marriage certificate, kneeling before the reconciled parents, and accepting "Bless you, my children," at face value. Our army has now demonstrated its value beyond any possibility of doubt, but there must be a queer feeling among the naval heroes. It is charity to suppose that the feeling is not one of indifference or despair, but such as finds expression in "just you wait!" spoken in a grim whisper.

—Anti-vivisectionists may well read the interview with Dr. SPITZKA, which we published yesterday, and turn from it in angry disappointment. "What's the use of arguing," they can justly ask each other, "with a man who confines himself to facts, hurls no opprobrious epithets at his opponents, and apparently imagines that practical scientific questions can be settled without any appeal to the emotions?" However it may be with vivisectors in general, there's no doubt that Dr. SPITZKA is cruel. He has willfully hurt the feelings of a lot of good people by saying—and proving—that they may mean well, but they don't know. Just wait till Dr. ELLIOTT PRESTON and Mr. LAWRENCE-MORRIS of Yonkers-Sing Sing and the other lean spinsters get after him!

—After ten years of wretched exile, during which he has lived on the charity of relatives whom he had disgraced, JAMES S. PARSONS has returned to his old home in Windham, Conn. He is too ill now, too near death, it is said, to care much whether the indictments hanging over his head result in his arrest and conviction, or whether the officers of the law refrain to go through this useless formality. PARSONS wrecked the Continental Life Insurance Company of Hartford. That was in 1887, and about everybody has forgotten it—everybody, that is, except most of the 7,000 policy holders whose trust he betrayed, and whose savings he stole and threw away. They remember quite well the revelations that came, after years of crooked bookkeeping and false swearing, when an Insurance Commissioner who knew his business and performed it investigated the company. The moment this man, O. R. FYLER of Torrington, appeared in the Continental office and began to ask questions PARSONS knew the end had come, and fled to Canada. He took nothing with him, for his plunder had slipped through his fingers as fast as he seized it. PARSONS was indicted for making false returns to the Insurance Department, and he and his bookkeeper, ISAAC W. HAKES, were also indicted for making false entries. Receivers for the company were appointed in 1888, and they have just paid the final dividend of 7 per cent.—16 per cent. in all—to the creditors. PARSONS remained in Canada until recently, when rapidly failing health impelled him to enter the States again in search of relief. He went to a hospital in Boston. There they told him, report has it, that he had only a few weeks to live. At any rate he is now in Windham, and most people believe that no action will be taken against a man who can make no reparation for his crime except by dying in prison. Others have their doubts about the gravity of PARSONS'S illness, and are hinting at the propriety of investigating his condition. The Hartford papers are inclined to find a lesson in this man's career. It's an easy task as easy as the lesson is old and familiar.

THE UTILIZATION OF GARBAGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I dislike very much to suggest anything less than infallibility on the part of the editorial writers of THE NEW YORK TIMES, but "Garbage for Fuel," (Aug. 16,) is a little too strong for me.

You say "it is not the fortune of many New Yorkers to spend their nights down in the lower bay. If many of them did so, there would be a most decided popular uprising in favor of an immediate attempt to employ the method of using garbage for fuel which Lord Kelvin informs us is in successful operation at Shoreditch, England. Any person who hovers in the neighborhood of the Narrows after dark will see a constant procession of scows laden with the refuse of this city going down the bay and out to sea. The law prescribes the distance beyond Sandy Hook to which these scows must be towed before dumping is begun, but the law is often broken, and refuse is thrown into the sea at a point where it menaces the channels leading into this port. * * * Crematories are good things, but they are run at an expense to the public. Now, if garbage can be employed as fuel for making steam for operating some kind of power, it is transformed from a nuisance into a positive benefit. Perhaps the city could not find use for the garbage, but it could be sold to private parties at a low rate. * * * Such a plan, however, would be unpopular with political powers because it would abolish a large class of patronage."

The assumption here is that garbage is useful as a fuel, and that our garbage might be used as is the garbage of Shoreditch. The Shoreditch method is not available here, because our ashes cannot be used as fuel as can the ashes of English soft coal from domestic fireplaces. Garbage can be used there only as an incident in admixture with the ashes, and with all other refuse collected in the parish.

It is known to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and has been known for more than a year, that the city has a contract to deliver all of its garbage to the New York Sanitary Utilization Company, and that it is being utilized by a process of reduction at Barren Island. This garbage alone amounts to over 600 tons per day.

Very careful study for two years, with the assistance of a number of skillful experts, has failed to develop an instance where any process for the cremation of garbage has been found to be inoffensive, and there is not now known any "method of using garbage for fuel" which would be tolerated by any community, unless under such conditions of extreme dilution as at Shoreditch.

We are now sending to sea an average of not quite five scows "laden with the refuse of this city." This can hardly be considered as "a constant procession"; and they go out at all hours—much more often by daylight than "after dark."

The regulation as to the distance beyond Sandy Hook to which these scows must be towed before dumping is begun is never violated, save under very exceptional conditions, and then we have to make our peace with the Supervisor of the Harbor. Every man connected with the work is held to a sharp accountability, and dumping is done only on signal from the Supervisor's inspection tug.

One thing more. Do you mean that the policy of this department is in the least degree controlled by any question of patronage? This department has entire control of the matter discussed, and I would ask for your frank reply to this question.

GEORGE E. WARING, JR.
Department of Street Cleaning, City of New York.
New York, Aug. 16, 1897.

THE TIMES is indebted to Col. Waring for the corrections presented in his letter, as it knows very well his department is not controlled by questions of patronage. It has never intimated that it was so controlled.—Editor TIMES.

AUGUST DISPLAY OF METEORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The annual display of August meteors, due about the 9th-11th, is usually preceded and succeeded by a few outlying wanderers. This month some of them have been of unusual brilliancy. One of those fell to the earth near here, accompanied by unusual demonstrations from Jupiter Tonans during the wild electric storm of Sunday night.

About 8 o'clock I and my son were watching the play of lightning beyond the shaggy top of South Mountain, when suddenly a vast cloud area was vividly illuminated. In a second or two an intensely brilliant core of white light appeared, quickly followed by an explosion, the parts emitting a yellowish light. In about four seconds we heard a short and loud report, like that of a small cannon. The widely extended light surrounding the core was entirely different in its effect from the broad, sheet-like reflections of distant lightning flashes—it was slower and more brilliant; the latter feature doubtless caused by the multitudinous reflections from the globules of moisture in the cloudy envelope. The heavy clouds had concealed the approach of the meteor until it had nearly pierced them, the heavy rainfall softening the focus of light, as a mist will partially veil the sun.

If the estimate of time between the explosion and its report is correct the meteor must have been about 4,500 feet away. Its altitude was about 45 degrees, which would make its height from the earth about three-quarters of a mile, and the distance at which the fragments reached the ground about the same. As the meteor was so near the surface of the earth at the time of the explosion it is altogether likely, judging from its apparent size, that the fragments are imbedded in the soil of the mountain top. BENJAMIN LANDER.
Nyack, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1897.

DR. PRESTON'S EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been on a vacation, your recent editorial upon my letter on vivisection in THE TIMES has just met my eye, and I must beg space to point out a misstatement which you made of the language I employed. You state that I assert that I claim that to attempt to discover the secrets of nature is impious, (since said secrets are sacred.) Pardon me, Mr. Editor, but I am not quite so asinine as that! What I did say was this—that the vivisector's method (through the horrible torturings of dumb animals) was "impious," and that nature refused to give up her secrets to such as he and through such methods as he employs.

ELLIOTT PRESTON, M. D.,
President New England Anti-Vivisection Society.
Boston, Aug. 14, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Coming Divisions of Society.

Probably by next February the world will all be divided into two great classes—those who are sorry they didn't go to the Klondike and those who are sorry they did. —Chicago Record.

Dreads the Home Coming.

An Atchison man is wearing the expression of a hunted murderer; his wife went off to spend the Summer, leaving him to attend to her palm. The palm died.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

A Puzzled Inquirer.

Why is it all of the married men are desirous of going to Alaska? What unmarried man has not been approached by a married friend in this fashion: "If I were not a married man I'd start for Alaska tomorrow?"—Chicago Journal.

By No Means.

"Your husband is of a pretty easy-going disposition, isn't he, Jane?"

"Per the land's sake! I should say not. It is the hardest sort of work to make him show that he has any go about him at all."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Correction.

"I want to know," writes an Eastern man, who is visiting in Spokane, "why every man is a Colonel, Major, or Captain out here? How did they come by the title?" That is not a correct statement. We also have Generals.—Spokane (Washington) Spokesman-Review.

Won at Once.

First Patriot—Mr. Greathead wants ter be 'lected Senator.

Second Patriot—What kind o' man is he?

First Patriot—Us boys called on 'im last night fer ter talk things over, and I've gotter splittin' headache this mornin'.

Second Patriot—I'm for 'im.—New York Weekly.

TWO THEATRES REOPENED

"The Circus Girl" Revived at Daly's Theatre and "Never Again" at the Garrick.

AT THE ROOF GARDEN SHOWS

Changes of Entertainment at Olympia, Casino, and Continuous Performance Houses—Koster & Bial's Reopens To-night.

Daly's Theatre reopened last night with a revival of that sprightly and diverting burletta "The Circus Girl," which was the last piece presented before the closing of the house in June. With the exception of May Young, who has taken the place of Blanche Astley as Lucette, the cast of the piece is the same as it was before the vacation. The company appeared to good advantage, and the players were all good in their respective rôles. Virginia Earl played the part of Dora with snap and vim, and she made a hit with her vivacious rendering of the song "A Little Bit of String," in which she introduced a very pretty dance that was gracefully done. Nancy McIntosh was in good voice, and quite energetic as the Queen of the Arena, and May Young was a sufficiently nimble and droll-looking second to James T. Powers, who was admirable in the chief comic rôle of the American bartender. Cyril Scott as the pseudo circus actor and Samuel Edwards as the hoarse but voluble showman were successful.

"Never Again," the successful French farce, was revived at the Garrick Theatre last night. It will be played for one week only, as the company leaves for England next week to begin an engagement at the Vaudeville Theatre, London. The only newcomer in the cast was Grace Kimball, who played the rôle of Mme. Katzenjammer acceptably. James Kearney played in an indifferent manner the difficult rôle of Herr Katzenjammer, formerly enacted by Ferdinand Gottschalk, and Maggie Holloway Fisher and Katherine Florence appeared respectively in the rôles of Mme. Ribot and Marceline. E. M. Holland as Ribot, Fritz Williams as Vignon, and Samuel Reed in the rôle of Planchette were all good.

THE ROOF GARDEN SHOWS.

The "Marblesques" are retained this week at Hammerstein's Olympia Roof Garden. The tableaus are a quaint and artistic conception of Mr. Hammerstein, represented by a series of posings by young women, in which they are made to look like marble statuary. Others on the bill are the Italian opera baritone, Signor Quinto; the bicycle acrobats, Hacker and Lester; Ferdi Leopoldi, equilibrist; Lancaster and Collins, première danseuses; Rice and Ullmer, in their comic horizontal bar act; Cook and Senora, comedy acrobats; Clifford and Huth, the humorists, and Stuart, the woman impersonator.

John B. Doris provides an excellent bill of entertainment this week at the Casino Roof Garden. It includes Hyatt and Pearl, musical comedians; the Blondells, the Clover Trio, Joe Walsh, Gladys Van, Ward and Brown, Mabel Macklyn, Lester and Irene, the Voujeres, Dan Davis, and West and Simons.

The programme selected for the special concert to-night, by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra at Madison Square Roof Garden, is as follows: March, "Empire City," Boehme; overture, "Zanetta," Aubey; gavotte, Arditi; selection, "Tyrolean," Zeller; overture, "William Tell," Rossini; prayer and dream music from "Hansel and Gretel," Humperdinck; Asa's Death, and Anita's dance, from "Peer Gynt," Suite, Grieg; selection, "Wizard of the Nile," Herbert; Ave Marie, Schubert; Bacchanale, "Samson and Delila," Saint-Saëns; overture, "Martha," Flotow; waltz, "Wiener Freihen," Strauss; selection, Ritter; march, "Rakoczy," Berlioz.

"Rally Round the Flag" is the name of an interesting little war drama that is presented at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week. It was well received yesterday, and is likely to have a continued success. It is played in a lively and acceptable manner by John Ellsler, Edwin Mordant, and Marie Ryan. The excellent continuous variety bill includes the Manhattan Comedy Four, Fields and Lewis, Bertie Coote and his comedy company, in "Supper for Two"; Deets and Don, Stinson and Merton; Carletta, contortionist; Hayes and Bandy, Dan Mason, German comedian; Emma Carus, another phenomenal contralto; A. L. Steele, who plays two cornets at once; Lamont family, Raymond and Clark, Emilie Edwards, and the Clement sisters.

This week the cinematograph will give hourly exhibitions at the Eden Musée, and the afternoon and evening concerts will be continued.

Koster & Bial's Music Hall, which was closed last night on account of the death of Albert Bial, reopens to-night with the following bill: Arras and Alice, acrobats and balancers; Leona Lewis, who will sing snappy songs and wear French costumes; the Gotham Comedy Quartet, the Kroneman brothers, the French Panchonetti sisters, and Emma Cotrely, who proposes to rival male jugglers. Taciano de Bessell and Johnson and Dean are retained.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Forrest Robinson has been engaged by M

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

London Times Comments on the American Demand for Silver Coinage in India.

DINGLEY TARIFF IN CONTRAST

Opinion Advanced that to Reopen the Mints Would Prove Disastrous to Trade and Reduce the Purchasing Power of the Rupee.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Times publishes a two-column special article to-day reviewing the effects of closing the Indian mints, in connection with the visit of the American Bimetallic Commission. It says:

"The closing saved the Indian Government from the losses incident to a heavy fall in exchange, and consequently from a disastrous increase in the burden of its gold obligations. It is undoubtedly true that it also helped to keep down the gold value of silver bullion, but may not the question be raised whether the low price of silver is necessarily disastrous to that India which purchases it so largely? Since 1893 India has been the only real wholesale customer for silver. Other customers are of the retail order.

"The delicate adjustment of the relative prices of the rupee and silver formerly existing has been rudely battered by recent events. Since 1893 the rupee has risen and silver has fallen. The fact is, the forces now acting upon the price of silver have become too tremendous to be dominated by such delicate influences as preceded the defeat of Bryan's silver party and Japan's adoption of the gold standard. These events have proved causes too potent to be withstood."

The article, in concluding, says:

"The closing of the mints was justified, and all that is now needed to bring a great experiment to a successful ending is a little courage and patience, as well as resource, on the part of the financiers of the Indian Empire. At the same time plain and straightforward language is advisable upon one point. The Indian statesmen tampered too long with bimetallism. This flirtation, which seems so innocent and innocuous, has already cost them dear. But for that, the Government would have assented to the closing of the mints long before 1893."

The article comments on the "characteristic crudeness and boldness of American diplomacy in sending a bimetallic commission to ask for the reopening of the Indian mints, while at the same time dealing the worst possible blow at British commerce by passing the Dingley tariff."

"It is clearly impossible," says the writer, "to treat seriously a commission which argues that unless we do something for silver the next election in the United States will return Mr. Bryan to the White House, to the lasting injury of British interests. It is not certain that Mr. Bryan will be elected. It is not even certain that if he were elected we would suffer more than we should from a new McKinley with another McKinley act. Moreover, British investors in American securities have time before the next Presidential election and before the crash to get rid of them.

"One thing is certain. We would be very foolish to do anything for silver. Even should the United States and France agree to adopt bimetallism and England to reopen the Indian mints, it would only bolster up silver for a brief space, to fall again to its proper market price; so that Indian finances would be in a position as bad as before, if not worse than before."

ANTARCTIC EXPLORERS SAIL.

Steamer Belgica Leaves Antwerp with the Gerlache Expedition.

ANTWERP, Aug. 16.—The steamer Belgica, with the Gerlache Antarctic expedition on board, sailed at 10 o'clock this morning. Crowds of people assembled to bid farewell to the explorers, who were heartily cheered as the Belgica left port. It is expected that the expedition will arrive at Graham's Land early in December. The crew of the Belgica numbers twenty-one men. She has on board provisions for two years.

The United States cruiser San Francisco saluted the departing vessel, which was accompanied to sea by many members of the Antwerp Royal Yacht Club.

GUN BURSTS ON A WARSHIP.

Officer and Seven Men Injured on the British Cruiser Champion.

TRONDHJEM, Norway, Aug. 16.—Advices just received here from Iceland announce that during firing practice on board the British third-class crusier Champion, off that coast, a gun burst, dangerously wounding an officer and four men, and seriously injuring three other men.

The Champion is a third-class cruiser of 2,380 tons and 2,000 horse power. She was launched at Glasgow in 1878, and carries four six-inch guns, eight five-inch guns, four three-pounders, and several small rapid-firing guns. She was commanded by Capt. John Ferris, and last year formed part of the training squadron.

CANADA AND ANNEXATION.

Minister Davies Says that the Feeling Has Long Since Disappeared.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Louis H. Davies, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, addressing the London Chamber of Commerce to-day, said every vestige of feeling in favor of union with the United States had long disappeared. Canada, he added, had nothing to gain thereby.

Continuing, Mr. Davies warned intending immigrants against the tremendous difficulties of the Klondike, saying they would go there at their own risk, and that the Canadian Government had not advised it. Hundreds and thousands, he insisted, were going there ill-provided with money or supplies, and they would die in the passes before reaching the Klondike.

Mr. Davies also said that a reaction was certain to follow, and that Canada would be blamed for it.

Referring to the new United States tariff, Mr. Davies said the Dingley bill had built up a prohibitive wall against Canadian trade, a large portion of which the Government of the Dominion had resolved to transfer to Great Britain.

A MEDAL FOR SIR WILFRID.

Cobden Club Members Make the Presentation in London.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A delegation of members of the Cobden Club, headed by Lord Farrer, called this afternoon at the Hotel Cecil and presented to the Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the special gold medal of the club struck for presentation to the Canadian statesman in formal recognition of his attachment to free trade. The Premier, thanking the delegation, said the commercial supremacy of Great Britain was assured until the United States adopted free trade.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he would sail for Canada by the steamer Labrador on Wednesday, and added:

"I am glad to emphasize how I have been received everywhere in the most cordial manner, particularly by the Pope—who filled me with wonderment as to how so much vigorous and keen intellect could be housed in such an emaciated body. The Pope is born double and appears to be in the fraliest health, though he is not troubled with any bodily ailment, and his whole mental machinery is marvelous. I was amazed at the profundity of his knowledge of Canadian affairs, was charmed with his exquisite gentleness and sympathy, and I was moved deeply at the supreme elevation of his Christian aims."

Kaiser's Train Escaped.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says that considerable suspicion attaches to the accident to the Hamburg express, which was derailed Saturday evening between Celle and Uelzen, when three passengers were killed and thirteen injured.

It is believed there was foul play, though the precise cause of the derailment has not yet been ascertained.

Only six hours before the Imperial train bearing Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria passed over the spot, and the theory of the police is that an attempt was made to destroy that train, but owing to miscalculations the expected effect was postponed.

PRINCE HENRI'S CONDITION.

A Rumor in Paris that His Wound Is Not Healing Satisfactorily—Physicians Say Little.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—A sensational rumor which is not yet confirmed, is in circulation to-night that the wound of Prince Henri of Orleans is not healing satisfactorily, and that the patient is suffering from high fever.

The physicians, it is said, decline to give any definite information as to his condition.

According to another rumor, the Count of Turin, when Prince Henri was wounded in the duel in the Bois des Marechaux, on Sunday, hurried toward him, greatly agitated, and said, "I hope it is not serious."

Gen. Albertone, the Italian officer who had challenged Prince Henri, but who gave way to the Count of Turin, has withdrawn his challenge.

ITALIAN GREETINGS FOR TURIN.

The Beneficial Society of Wilmington Sends Its Congratulations.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 16.—At a meeting of the Italian Mutual Beneficial Society to-night a telegram sent to Count Turin congratulating him on the outcome of his duel with Prince Henri is as follows:

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 16, 1897.
Count Turin, Palace of the Quirinal, Rome, Italy:
Accept highest congratulation of the Italian colony of Wilmington for the victory which you had over the Prince of Orleans yesterday.
THE ITALIAN MUTUAL BENEFICIAL SOCIETY FOR THE COLONY.

Duelists May Be Excommunicated.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A special dispatch from Rome, published to-day, says it is reported there that the Pope will excommunicate Prince Henri of Orleans and the Count of Turin, as dueling is forbidden by the Roman Catholic Church.

BRODIE WIRES PRINCE HENRI.

Offers Him and Albertone $50,000 to Fight Before the Kinetoscope.

The Bowery has taken Prince Henri d'Orleans as its own, and to-day that unfortunate French nobleman has more sincere and sympathizing friends in the neighborhood of Grand Street than he has in the entire French Army. True, they call him Henry—Henry Dorley—and some even speak of him familiarly as "Hen," but that indicates his popularity rather than their impertinence.

Steve Brodie, bridge jumper, actor, hotel keeper, and patron of sports, is responsible for this wave of interest. He met the young scion of the House of Orleans six years ago in Paris, and took a fancy to him. "He's all right, he is," he asserted yesterday, "but he's broke, 'n his friens' been puttin' up for him." That is why, from "pure philanthropy," the redoubtable Mr. Brodie sent the following cablegram (answer paid) at a cost of $17:

"To His Royal Highness, Prince Henri of Orleans, care of Duc de Chartres, Rue Jean Goujon, Paris, France:

"Will give you and Gen. Albertone $50,000 apiece if you will fight your coming duel before the kinetoscope, giving me exclusive rights to use of films. Will give you $10,000 apiece additional if you will make the duel last for at least ten rounds.

"STEVE BRODIE."

When this story was noised about, the Bowery pricked up its ears. Any two men who are worth $50,000 must be somebody; so the Bowery became curious. Mr. Brodie, as friend, counselor, and guide, gave all the information he had at his command. This was that the fight was perfectly fair, sincere, and that the weapons were swords. When these facts had slowly trickled through the minds of his audience, they were ready for a description of the parties.

It must be confessed that, as to the victor, the Count of Turin, the speaker had rather a hazy idea. This he concealed very well, however, by saying he was some "swell Dago that was fond of a scrap." But as to the Prince, that was different. He spoke highly of the nobleman, and tried to draw a comparison between him and some individual in this country. That which best approximated this conception was a combination of a district leader and a State Senator. The crowd gasped. "But he's broke now, 'n his father's out of his job."

"How'd he lose his job?" asked an inquiring individual.

"Dunno," was the answer. "Some sort of a Lexow gag."

To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES late yesterday afternoon the sender of the message spoke frankly. As he talked he leaned against his bar and displayed a lifesized diamond horseshoe in his shirt front. A bartender with a red nose made a pretense of wiping off the counter with a towel, but in reality, while his eyes bulged, listened to every word. "Of course, I mean every word of that cablegram I sent, 'n if the Prince accepts, why, I bet $10,000 I start for Paris on the next steamer. Why shouldn't he take me up? All he's got to do is to let me take the fellows to work the photograph machine, 'n him 'n the other duck kin spike themselves to their hearts' content.

"Maybe he'll refuse about his honor. That's all right. I'll pay him if he'll tip me off where the scrap is goin' t'be. I'll do the rest. If he does"—here his eyes became dreamy and his voice glad—"Klondike 'll be a brass knob beside it. Talk about Carson City or 'n execution at Sing Sing—say—I'll give aim $100,000 inside of three months, 'n I bet I have as much more for myself! It's the biggest scheme that ever came over the pike."

Here he stopped because a messenger boy hesitated at the front door. But it was a false alarm. The barkeeper pressed his eyes back in position, and Mr. Brodie took up his wait for the answer.

THE FEAST OF ST. ROCCO.

Italians Hold Celebrations—Jubilation Over Count of Turin's Victory.

Yesterday was a joyous day in the Italian quarter of New York. Nearly all the Italians dwelling in Roosevelt, Mott, Mulberry, and contiguous streets took a day off, and with their families participated in a series of celebrations which began early in the morning and did not end until after midnight.

It was a regular holiday, marking the annual feast of St. Rocco, but in this case the memory of the Saint was overshadowed by the victory of the young Count of Turin over Prince Henri d'Orleans, the critic and slanderer of the Italian Army. The duel fought by the two scions of royalty at Vancresson on Sunday was the only topic of conversation, and the name of the victor was exultantly shouted by the uniformed societies which marched through the streets and echoed by the crowds lining the sidewalks.

Early in the morning solemn high masses in commemoration of the virtues of St. Rocco were celebrated in all the Italian churches, and immediately afterward the outdoor festivities were inaugurated. There are three societies under the patronage of St. Rocco, and there were as many distinct celebrations.

Going up the Bowery the first evidences of the holiday were seen on Roosevelt Street, where the Società e Fratellanza San Rocco has its headquarters at No. 56. James V. Conti is the President of the society, which is composed principally of members of the Church of St. Gioachino, on Roosevelt Street. A decorated stand had been erected in front of the church, where the band played at intervals during the day and evening. Last night there was a display of fireworks, and afterward the members of the society and their friends feasted and made merry.

In the basement of the Italian Church of the Transfiguration, at Mott and Park Streets, a religious ceremony in adoration of St. Rocco was in progress throughout the day. The saint's altar was brilliantly illuminated. Nearly all the worshippers took away pictures of the saint, in return for which they left offerings for the Mutual Benefit Society of St. Rocco, which is connected with the church. This society held its celebration in Park Street, alongside the church, though its headquarters are at 157 Mott Street. The President is Luigi Trojano.

A more secular celebration than the other two was that of the St. Rocco Society, composed of natives of Savoy, which was in progress in the court in the rear of 280 Mott Street, where the organization holds its meetings. A temporary altar had been erected, and from a rudely constructed balcony a band discoursed music. Directly in front of the altar was a table, at which one of the officers of the society was selling chances in two raffles, one of which was for a sheep. President Rocco Marosco was in charge of the exercises, and with parades and raffles in the daytime and fireworks and balloon ascensions in the evening, he had his hands full.

Women and girls, dressed in white and bearing lighted candles, participated in some of the parades. The Italians declared that it was the greatest day they had seen in years, but there was talk of another celebration at a later date, in special recognition of the defeat of Prince Henri by their countryman.

Louis V. Fugazy of 147 Bleecker Street, President of the United Italian Societies in this city, went to the Italian Consul yesterday and requested him to send a message of congratulation to the Count of Turin on behalf of the Italian residents of New York.

AZCARRAGA GETS SUPPORT.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—The attempt of Señor Romera Robledo, the Spanish Minister of Justice, to assume the Conservative leadership has failed. Following his public declaration in favor of the retention of Capt. Gen. Weyler in Cuba and against any reconciliation with the Dissident Conservatives, the principal Conservative leaders have given their adhesion to Gen. Azcarraga, the Acting Premier and Minister for War, who remains at the head of the Government.

Back from Cuban Warfare.

Fourteen passengers of the steamer Concho, which arrived yesterday from Havana, were unable to produce certificates of acclimatization, and were sent to Hoffman Island for observation. They will be discharged this afternoon. Among this number was Ira C. Farley, a second-cabin passenger, who says he has seen active service in the insurgent army for several months. He returns because of ill health. Farley was enthusiastic in praise of Gen. Lee, United States Consul General at Havana. He said he would call at the Junta on reaching the city, and might then have something to say.

INDEMNITY LOAN IN CHINA.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says: "I hear on good authority that Sheng Ta-jen has received the approval of the Tsung-li-Yamen to the preliminary contract for the indemnity loan of £16,000,000 sterling, ($80,000,000,) which the Hooley syndicate will undertake.

"Mr. Morgan, for an American syndicate, is offering to advance the funds on the security of the likin in the Kiang provinces and certain railway receipts."

AMEER ACTS FOR ENGLAND.

SIMLA, Aug. 16.—The Ameer of Afghanistan has issued a firman forbidding his subjects to join the rebels who are now in arms against the Indian Government, and the Afghan Governor of Kohat has been ordered to punish the Afghans who have been raiding camels belonging to the Tochi punitive expedition.

European and native reinforcements have been ordered to Kohat immediately, in order to overawe the Afridis. It is rumored that the Orakzais have risen in arms.

Native Officer Killed by a Sepoy.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Subadar Gurmukh Singh, according to a dispatch to The Times from Simla, has been shot dead by a Sepoy who ran amuck. Gurmukh was one of the finest native officers, and was especially rewarded for his gallantry in the defense of the Chitral.

AUSTRO-BULGARIAN DISPUTE.

RUSTCHUK, Bulgaria, Aug. 16.—It is asserted here on good authority that the Austro-Bulgarian dispute, which arose over certain remarks made by the Bulgarian Premier, M. Stolloff, with reference to the Austrian authorities, in a recent interview with a representative of the Lokal Anzeiger, is on the eve of a satisfactory settlement.

VIENNA, Aug. 16.—A Hungarian newspaper publishes an interview with M. Stoloff, the Bulgarian Premier, which represents him as saying:

"Bulgaria first let her hopes on Russia and then on Austria, but she soon found it useless to expect help from Europe. Prince Ferdinand, therefore, turned to Turkey, who, in the event of war, will support Bulgaria with 100,000 soldiers. Prince Ferdinand would rather kiss the hand of the Sultan than abase himself before Europe."

ACTOR CHARLES COMPTON DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Charles Compton, the actor, is dead.

Charles Compton may be said to have been born to the stage, for he was the son of a famous English comedian, Henry Compton, who was one of the most popular actors at the old Haymarket Theatre, in London. Charles inherited his father's ability, and, having a good voice and a pleasing manner, was soon well known in London as a leading man. He visited this country in the company of Adelaide Neilson, and afterward played here as leading man in support of other actresses, and was favorably received. Returning to England, he organized a company of his own, and won distinction by his productions of standard plays, Shakespeare and the like achieved his chief reputation as an actor in high comedy and his Shakespearean revivals have been widely commended.

TO ABANDON ERYTHREA.

ROME, Aug. 16.—It is semi-officially announced that the Italian Government has decided to abandon the entire Italian colony of Erythrea, on the Red Sea, except Massowah, and is negotiating for a transfer to Belgium.

Road to Berber Free.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Cairo says that the Dervish Chief Mohammed Zoin, who was captured at the fall of Abu Hamed, asserts that the road from that point to Berber is free, and that all the Khalifa's troops have been ordered to Omdurman.

The Egyptian War Office has ordered the enrollment of 10,000 additional Egyptian recruits.

Many Drowned at Dresden.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from Dresden announces that a ferry steamer plying between the old and new towns was capsized yesterday evening by the wash of a large steamer and over fifty persons were thrown into the water. Seven people are known to be missing, and it is feared the loss of life will turn out to be heavy.

Poisoned at Shah's Request.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Paris it is rumored that the death at Teheran, Persia, of Dr. Tholozan, the physician of the late Shah, was caused by poison administered at the instigation of the reigning Shah, because Tholozan knew too many State secrets.

CHESTER MOORE ARRAIGNED.

Defaulting Bookkeeper Pleads Guilty to Charge of Embezzlement—Pathetic Scene in Court.

Chester Moore, formerly the confidential bookkeeper of the German American Provision Company, at Washington and Barclay Streets, was arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald in General Sessions yesterday on the charge of having embezzled $200 of the firm's money. A pretty little woman, holding a two-year-old baby in her lap, seated beside an aged white-haired lady, attracted the attention of the spectators in court by the intense grief they displayed. They were the mother, wife, and son of the prisoner.

Judge Fitzgerald read the charge, and in answer to the query of guilty or not guilty, Moore, who was greatly affected, said: "I am guilty, your Honor, but full restitution has been made to the firm."

Moore desired to plead to grand larceny in the second degree, but as the detectives employed in the case were not in court, Judge Fitzgerald adjourned the case until to-day.

On July 20 Moore was sent to the bank with $516 to deposit. There was $316 in checks and $200 in cash. Moore deposited the checks and placed the $200 in his pocket. He then placed $50 in the pools, and then $50 more, until he had exhausted all of the money of the firm he had taken for his own benefit. Moore had manipulated the books to cover up his defalcation, and a few days afterward he failed to appear at the office. His books were examined and the theft was discovered. Moore acknowledged the crime and was arrested.

Moore has heretofore borne a good reputation. He is twenty-eight years of age and lives at 710 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

TENDERLOIN PATRONS HELD.

Heinecken, a Millionaire's Son, in Trouble—Miss Bates's Serious Charge Against Carr.

Two men who had evidently seen better days were yesterday arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions, charged with grand larceny, and both pleaded not guilty. They were said to have been patrons of the Tenderloin and frequenters of the races, where they are said to have lost a great deal of money.

One of the prisoners was Edward Heinecken, the son of a reputed German millionaire. He came from Bremen several years ago, and received a handsome allowance from his father, and this money was regularly spent in bets on the horse races and amusements in the Tenderloin. The allowance was finally stopped, and Heinecken had to look for work. Six months ago he went to board with Mrs. Anna Gould, a widow, at 218 East Eighty-ninth Street.

Mrs. Gould said yesterday that Heinecken represented himself as an insurance agent. She had heard of his past life, but he told her that he had quit playing the races, and he paid his board for the first two months, going out regularly every morning, as he said, to attend to his insurance business.

About the middle of June, Mrs. Gould said, Heinecken suggested that they should go into partnership and open a cigar store. "I thought he had thoroughly reformed," continued Mrs. Gould, "and so I agreed, and handed him $500 to open the store. The very next day he skipped with the money, and I have not seen him since."

Heinecken was arrested in Jersey City about ten days ago, and yesterday morning he was brought over on requisition papers and taken to court. He was poorly dressed, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial. He said he expected to get counsel, and Mrs. Gould said she understood that his brother had sent over an agent from Bremen to look after his interests.

The other prisoner was John F. Carr, age twenty-four, who was arrested on complaint of Mrs. Malvena Bates, daughter of the late Levi M. Bates, the millionaire dry goods merchant, who was drowned from his yacht, off Fire Island, several years ago. Miss Bates, who was living at the Hotel Imperial, charged in her complaint that early in June last she had some jewelry, valued at $3,000, that she wanted to dispose of, and gave it to Carr to sell for her, and told him that before he sold the jewelry he should tell her all the particulars.

The complaint went on to say that Carr sold a pair of diamond earrings to a broker for $425, and kept the money, and never said a word to her about it. She heard that he had lost the money at the races. Then he went away, and detectives were sent after him to Northfield, N. J., where his brother was, but when they arrived there Carr had already gone. On Saturday Detectives Kelly and Stripp arrested him at Broadway and Thirty-second Street, and took him before Miss Bates for identification.

Carr said yesterday that he had paid Miss Bates $50 on account, and told her he would pay her the rest when he had the money, and she was satisfied. The only trouble was that he would not wait long enough. Judge Fitzgerald sent him to the Tombs to await trial.

The detectives said that Carr comes of a good family, but that he had contracted bad associations.

THE BROTHERS OF NAZARETH.

The Rev. Mr. Spong Explains Rules of the Order.

The Rev. J. J. Rowan Spong, assistant Chaplain of the Order of Brothers of Nazareth, at Washington, N. Y., is at present in New York, assisting for the Summer months in the work of Trinity parish. In the report of the legal proceedings started against the order by John Tazwell, at Poughkeepsie, it was stated that the order was an off-shoot of Trinity Church of this city. This was denied yesterday by one of Trinity's assistant pastors, and also by the Rev. Mr. Spong.

The Order of Brothers of Nazareth is an organization of the Anglican Church, and among other institutions it has a cloister and priory farm at the town of Washington. In habeas corpus proceedings Tazwell charges that the brothers have abducted his wife, his daughter, and his son, and that the object of the abduction was to make them join the order. The case will be heard to-day at Poughkeepsie.

The Rev. Mr. Spong would not discuss the trouble yesterday, but explained that one of the rules of the order was that no woman should be allowed in a monastery after dark. All of the Tazwells, he said, were English and Anglican faith. The order could not take women as members, and Mr. Spong said that the affair would be satisfactorily cleared in court to-day.

MRS. COLLINS'S INVESTMENT.

Failed to Meet Her Expectations, and an Arrest Is Reported.

Andrew L. Taylor of 115 Montague Street, Brooklyn, was arrested on Saturday in New Paltz, Ulster County, according to Lawyer B. F. Chadsey of 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, charged with swindling Mrs. Hattie A. T. Collins of 51 East Twentieth Street, this city, out of $4,400. Mr. Chadsey says that in June, 1896, Frederick McHenry Kitching, a friend of Mrs. Collins, applied for a situation with the American Service Union, of which Taylor was Secretary. Taylor, according to the story, told Kitching that if Mrs. Collins would invest $10,000 in the concern he could have the situation.

Mr. Chadsey says that the same thing was said to Mrs. Collins, and she agreed to give Taylor ten 6 per cent. Des Moines Street Railway bonds, valued at 110, and maturing in 1918. After some talk Taylor accepted the bonds and gave Mrs. Collins some papers in a sealed envelope, which Mrs. Collins afterward discovered were not bonds of the American Service Union, but of an entirely different company. They proved worthless, and Mrs. Collins got back six of her Des Moines bonds, but never could get the other four. Taylor afterward had Kitching arrested for alleged theft, but nothing came of it.

Suit was begun against Taylor, and Justice Walter Lloyd Smith of the Supreme Court granted an order of arrest on Friday. On the same day Taylor left Brooklyn, and on Saturday he was arrested by Sheriff George W. Dumont of Ulster County. Mr. Chadsey says that he was locked up in Newburg.

Southern Firemen Visit New York.

A party of sixty Southerners from Augusta, Ga., made up largely of firemen and policemen, and under the guidance of Fire Chief F. J. Routlette of that city, arrived in the city yesterday, and the larger portion of the party is making the Hotel Gerlach, on Twenty-eighth Street, its headquarters. The firemen of the country are at present holding a convention in New Haven, and this is primarily responsible for the trip of Chief Routlette's party.

Rise in the Price of Cigarettes.

If the recent advance in the price of cigarettes continues, the probability is that the atmosphere in certain quarters of the city will be redolent of the aroma of the five-cent cigars in lieu of cigarette smoke. The internal revenue tax on cigarettes has advanced from 50 cents to $1 a thousand. The American Tobacco Company has increased the price of a thousand cigarettes to 30 cents—an advance of three-fifths of a cent on each package of twenty cigarettes. Some retailers are now charging 15 cents a package in stead of 10 cents, while others ask from 12 to 14 cents. Several dealers who have not increased the price report a noticeable decrease in the cigarette trade in favor of cheap cigars.

Old Pilot Boat Finds a New Owner.

Another pilot boat of the old Sandy Hook fleet, thrown out of use by the consolidation of the interests of the New York and New Jersey pilots, has found a new owner. She is the Alexander M. Lawrence, whose model was exhibited at the World's Fair. She is an eighty-six-foot schooner, and is to be used for the cocoa trade between Central America and New Orleans. One of the other boats was purchased by the novelist, F. Marion Crawford, and fitted up as a yacht.

Miss Lillie Roeder Is Improving.

Miss Lillie Roeder of 372 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, whose leg was broken while she was crabbing in the bay at the foot of Linden Avenue, Jersey City, Sunday, was much better yesterday. Her leg was broken just below the knee and the joint was injured.

PRESIDENT AT PLATTSBURG.

He Reviews the Twenty-first Regiment and Receives the Officers and Ladies.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 16.—President McKinley and party reviewed the Twenty-first Regiment, United States infantry, at 11 A. M. to-day at Plattsburg Barracks. On his arrival at the military post and on his departure a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The regiment, drawn up on the beautiful parade ground, was in command of Col. Jacob Kline, and received the President at present arms. The twenty-first Infantry Band played the President's March.

President McKinley acknowledged the salute by removing his hat. The troops then marched in review. The well aligned rank of the soldiers elicited applause. After the review the troops were dismissed.

The President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Secretary of War and Mrs. Alger, accompanied by Quartermaster Gen. Weeks and Major Davis of the army, went to Col. Kline's quarters, where the officers and ladies of the regiment were presented to the President and his party. Refreshments were served, and then the Presidential party was driven to the Hotel Champlain.

The President's Cleveland Visit.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—If the present plans are carried out, no public reception will be given to President McKinley during his six days' stay in Cleveland the latter part of August. It is probable the public will be invited to meet the President at the boat landing and escort him to the public square, where he may make a few remarks, after which the Presidential party will proceed to Senator Hanna's home.

During his stay in Ohio the President will attend the reunion of his old regiment and the marriage of Miss Fanny Hayes, daughter of ex-President Hayes, at Fremont.

"Mother" McKinley in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Nancy McKinley, mother of President McKinley, is in the city. She is visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. J. Duncan, 59 Bell Avenue. Miss Helen McKinley came with her mother.

Mrs. McKinley spent last week at Lorain with Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Bowerman. She will remain here this week, when she will return to Canton.

"Mother" McKinley is enjoying the best of health.

A GRIEVED SYRIAN.

He Had Everything but Money and Couldn't Land Until His Wife Sent Him the Funds.

Belos Paraquette is principally remarkable for his name, his Syrian features, and a United States mail cap, forming a combination that distinguishes him from a number of other detained immigrants at the Barge Office. He arrived on the Campania on Saturday and was detained under the pauper clause, as he had no money. He has a wife, however, in Worcester, Mass., who keeps a fruit stand. He also has first papers for American citizenship, which he displayed with pride. He was employed as driver of a United States mail wagon in Worcester, as his cap appeared to testify, and he can speak English well he said very brokenly.

His mail cap had secured for him distinguished consideration in his travels to and from the Levant Beyroot on a visit for which he had been making, and he was disgusted that it was not a potent talisman in this country. He made a bold attempt to talk to the immigration officials as brother officers in the Government service, but his cap only caused a smile.

Belos said that he had been robbed of $25 on the steamship, but this availed him not, and he was a candidate for deportation till yesterday, when a friend brought money from his wife in Worcester.

The Greek priest, Father Papez Constantine Ekonomos, and his friend, D. Colonis, passengers on La Bretagne, which arrived Sunday, and who were detained under the pauper clause, were released yesterday, when a nephew of the priest called at the Barge Office and provided the necessary money.

WILSON APPLIES FOR FREEDOM.

Former Manager of a Female Baseball Team Finds Jail Life Irksome.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, heard argument and reserved decision upon a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Sylvester Franklin Wilson, who seeks to be discharged from Ludlow Street Jail, where he is serving out the balance of a sentence imposed on him by the late Judge Martine, in the Court of General Sessions. Wilson, who used to run a female baseball team, was tried and convicted in 1892 of the abduction of a girl named Libbie A. Sunderland.

He was sentenced to five years in State prison and to pay a fine of $1,000, or, in default, to remain 1,000 days in prison. He served the five years in Sing Sing, and was then transferred to Ludlow Street Jail, until his fine is paid or 1,000 days served.

It was contended on Wilson's behalf that the two sentences should have run concurrently, or, if not, 510 days' commutation should be allowed on each of the five years spent there, which would reduce the amount now due by him to $125, as he has been a year in the county jail.

Hansbrough—Chapman.

The marriage of Miss Mary Berri Chapman, daughter of Mrs. E. S. Chapman, to Senator Henry Clay Hansbrough of North Dakota was celebrated quietly yesterday at the apartments of the bride's mother, at the Burlington, 10 West Thirtieth Street.

The Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., of the Church of the Ascension performed the ceremony, which was held in the reception room. There were no bridesmaids, best man, or ushers. The room was prettily decorated with palms, white azaleas, and roses, and following the ceremony a collation was served by Maresi.

The bride was given away by her mother. She was dressed in a gown of corn-colored silk with brocaded stripe and trimmed with ruchings of tulle. She wore a white leghorn hat, trimmed with plumes. Mrs. Chapman wore a white satin dress, covered with white and gray grenadine. Her hat was of gray and white passementerie.

Mrs. Hansbrough, although but twenty-five years old, is a writer of considerable reputation. A book of poems by her, entitled "Lyrics of Love and Nature," has lately been published, and she was the author of "A Fashionable Hero" in a recent number of Harper's Magazine. Her father, the late Charles Chapman, was a gifted musician. Senator Hansbrough was born in Randolph County, Ill., in 1848. From 1869 to 1879 he was assistant manager of The San Francisco Chronicle. He was the first Representative from North Dakota after the State had been admitted, and is the first Senator from that State to serve the six-year term.

After a trip to several Summer resorts Mr. and Mrs. Hansbrough will make their home in Washington.

Among those invited to the wedding were Senator and Mrs. John P. Jones of Nevada, Senator Thomas C. Platt, Representative Lemuel E. Quigg, Dr. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Clarence Stedman.

Two Horses Fall Overboard.

A team of horses, attached to a brick wagon, belonging to Smith, Hoagland & Robinson of East Eighty-seventh Street, while being led aboard the Thomas S. Brennan of the Corrections Department, at Blackwell's Island, yesterday afternoon, fell into the water. The horses, harnessed to the wagon, were being led by George Rice, the driver, when the boat lurched, and they fell overboard. Rice lay on his stomach on the gangplank and cut the harness loose and freed the horses. They were then caught by the bridles by Capt. Everett and Purser Jackson of the Brennan, who led the horses along the side of the big vessel down the shore to a point where some boards were laid, on which the animals were taken out. The wagon was recovered later.

Preferred Death to Low Wages.

Despondent because his wages had been cut, Louis Reitmeier, forty years old, of 2,297 First Avenue, tried last night to kill himself with sulphuric acid at his home. He was unconscious when found by a neighbor, and was hurriedly removed to the Harlem Hospital. It is thought that he will recover.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Johnson M. Mundy.

Johnson M. Mundy, the blind sculptor of Tarrytown, died in a sanitarium at Geneva, N. Y., yesterday morning, aged sixty-four years. Mr. Mundy was one of the best-known sculptors in New York State.

He was born near New Brunswick, N. J., in May, 1833. When he was a few years old his parents removed to Geneva, N. Y. At the age of eight his sight began to fail him, and he was taken from school, but in spite of approaching blindness he developed talent for art, and at the age of twenty-one he entered the employ of a Brooklyn sculptor named Brown. In 1860 he went to South Carolina, and was engaged for some time in making statuary for the Custom House building at Columbia.

After the fall of Fort Sumter in 1861 he returned North. A year later he removed to Watertown, and in the following Spring went to Rochester, where he opened a studio, which he carried on for twenty years. He made many pieces of statuary. In 1888 he became totally blind, and removed to Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, where he had since resided until three weeks ago, when he went to the sanitarium.

Among Mr. Mundy's works are a marble bust of the late Dr. Hale, dean of the Geneva Medical and Literary College; a bust of the late Bishop De Lancey, which has been placed in the Episcopal Church at Tarrytown, and a marble bust of Frederick Douglass, which occupies a place in the Capitol at Washington. In 1891 he completed a statue of a soldier which he presented to the Village of Tarrytown. It was erected at the main entrance of Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, and is now known as the Soldier's Monument. For this he was elected an honorary member of Ward B. Burnett Post, No. 496, G. A. R., of Tarrytown.

A short time ago, Mr. Mundy completed the only statue of Washington Irving in existence. It will be placed on the green in front of the new Washington Irving High School in Tarrytown. The statue has been inspected by a large number of Irving's friends, all of whom have pronounced it the best likeness of the author that they ever saw. The statue was made from the only bust of Irving in existence, which was made by Ball Hughes of Boston, but was owned by Mr. Mundy. Irving is represented as sitting in a large arm chair, with his right forearm resting on the arm of the chair, his right leg across his left, and his left hand holding a pair of eye-glasses. Mr. Mundy's remains will be taken to Tarrytown and interred in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

Robinson Gill.

Robinson Gill, the well-known banker, who lived at 217 Keap Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday at his Summer home in Canton, N. Y. He had been ill for a year. His body will be brought to Brooklyn to-day. While no arrangements have been made for the funeral, it is probable that services will be conducted at his home by the Rev. Dr. J. Coleman Adams, pastor of All Souls' Universalist Church, of which the family are members. The interment will be in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Gill leaves a wife, four sons, and a daughter.

Mr. Gill for years has been associated with Col. Andrew D. Baird in the stone business at Wythe Avenue and Keap Street. He was born in Oakley, Yorkshire, England, on Dec. 7, 1829. At the time of his death he was President of the Dime Savings Bank, which position he had occupied since 1886. He was also President of the Master Stone Cutters' Association, which office he had filled for nine years.

Mrs. Harriet L. Fairchild.

The funeral services of Mrs. Harriet L. Fairchild were held at her home, 68 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, last night. Mrs. Fairchild, who was the wife of John E. Fairchild and daughter of the late John C. Parker, died Sunday from congestion of the brain after a short illness. She was one of the women managers of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, and was interested deeply in charitable work. She leaves one child, a daughter. The interment will be held at the convenience of the family.

Obituary Notes.

A. MUNGER, who had been prominently identified for many years with the business interests of Franklin County, and who was the owner of large flouring mills in Malone, died yesterday.

Mrs. LIZZIE JOHNSON HODGES, wife of ex-Assemblyman Alfred Hodges of Brooklyn, died Saturday of heart trouble at Lake Minnewaska, after an illness of two months. Mrs. Hodges was born in Brooklyn nearly forty-three years ago. She was a member of the Chiropean Club and of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn. She is survived by her husband and one daughter. Funeral services were held at her late home, 463 Bedford Avenue, last evening. The burial will take place in Greenwood Cemetery to-day.

The Rev. MOSES MANNING, who was well known as a colored missionary, died on Saturday at his home, 331 Rodney Street, Brooklyn. His death was due to general debility. Mr. Manning was pastor of St. James's Colored Congregational Church Mission, at 84 Bartlett Street. He had been ill about three weeks. He was sixty-nine years old

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Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.
Telephone, Nos. 3157 and 3158 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
Central Trust Company of New York
Certificates of Deposit of Certificates of the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company issued upon the surrender of certificates of the
Chicago Gas Company

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the above-mentioned Central Trust Company Certificates of Deposit will be paid on presentation of same at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on and after August 25, 1897. The transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New York will not be closed, but the exchange of Fidelity Trust Company's certificates for Central Trust Company's certificates will be suspended between August 20 and August 27.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

THE YUKON-CARIBOO-BRITISH COLUMBIA GOLD MINING DEVELOPMENT CO.
Capital, $5,000,000. Shares, $1 Each.
FULL PAID. NON-ASSESSABLE.

This company is formed to explore and develop the gold fields of British Columbia, including the Cariboo district and the Klondike district at the head waters of the Yukon River. Shares of its capital stock are offered to the public at par—$1.00 per share.
Prospectus furnished and subscriptions received at the office of the company, Manhattan Life Building, 66 Broadway, New York.
J. EDWARD ADDICKS, President.
CHARLES H. KITTINGER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 20th, 1897.
GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO.
7 PER CENT. BONDS
MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1899.
Holders of the above Bonds are advised that, until further notice, they can have such Bonds extended at 4½ per cent. to July 1, 1941, upon the payment of $30 per $1,000 Bond.
Bondholders desiring to avail themselves of this privilege should forward their Bonds with all unmatured coupons attached and a cheque for the amount charged for extension to the undersigned, from whom any further information desired can be obtained.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

BRAZEAU & HESSE
44 BROAD & 40 NEW ST.,
NEW YORK.
STOCKS & BONDS.

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NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Yesterday's market opened extremely active and very strong. Scarcely a stock on the list failed to score an advance. The rapid pace so started did not keep up throughout the day, however; instead of exciting enthusiasm there developed in the later part of the day a quiet, determined confidence which simply took stocks wherever offered without trying to bid up quotations. In this policy there are elements of safety. Ultra-conservative critics of the market could find no fault yesterday with the way in which the bull movement was sustained.

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Many stocks were sold and some of the sales represented the taking of profits by traders who, having bought at lower prices, were tempted to take the profits. In parts of the market sales on this account were of considerable volume. Somewhat indicative of the controlling views of many of the profit-taking traders was the disclosed fact that as soon as it was seen that the market took what was offered without suffering any serious setback, the most conspicuous sellers turned round and began to calculate on how they might be able to get back the securities they had let go.

The heaviest selling of the day was not by profit-takers, however, but by bear traders, who are still anxiously trying to find an opportunity to upset the market. For weeks they have been ardently at work losing their own money and the money of their customers in experiments of this sort. What they accomplished yesterday was above the average of what they have accomplished each day since last April. The time seems to have arrived when the decline of a single eighth of 1 per cent. is regarded as a big bear victory, and a reaction of a whole point takes on the significance of a panic—but to no one else than these bear boasters themselves.

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Good times news comes from all over the country. Doleful tales originate in Wall Street exclusively.

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Finally, there are indications of improvement in the iron and steel trade. The significance of this needs no elaboration. "As iron goes"—this was the observation of Jay Gould—"so goes the stock market." That recently the iron trade has been lagging somewhat has to an appreciable extent held back the enthusiasm of some stock market operators, who, had iron been advancing, would have figured in the present market more enthusiastically. It will be helpful to the market materially if now there shall materialize the iron trade improvement which is indicated.

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Sterling exchange rates still droop. Conservative calculators will be much disappointed if gold does not start this way in large volume forthwith.

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Government bonds were a shade easier. There was a sale of $2,000 fives, coupon, at 113⅜.

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In State bonds, $6,000 Alabama, Class A, sold at 107; $1,000 do, at 108, and $10,000 Tennessee settlement threes at 85½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Laclede Gas pf.	1
Am. Sp. Mfg.	1	Lake Shore	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2½	Met. Traction	1
Am. Sugar Refin.	⅝	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	1	N. Y. Central	⅝
Brooklyn Rap. Trans.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅝
Brunswick Co.	1	Nor. & Western pf.	½
Canada Southern	⅝	Or. Ry. & Nav. pf.	2
Central Pacific	1⅜	Oregon Short Line	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Quicksilver pf.	1⅛
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1⅛	St. Jo & Gr. Is. 1st pf.	2½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	St. Jo & Gr. Is. 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	St. Louis S. W.	⅝
Evans. & T. H.	1	St. Louis S. W. pf.	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	St. P. & Dul. pf.	½
Flint & Pere Marq.	2⅛	U. S. Rubber	1½
Ft. W. & Den. City	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	3⅜
Great Northern pf.	1	West Chi. St. R. R.	1
H. B. Claflin Co.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Alton & T. H.	1	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	⅝
Chi. & Northwest.	⅝	L. E. & Western	⅝
Del., Lack. & W.	⅝	Nat. Lead	⅛
Den. & Rio Gr.	⅝	St. P. & Omaha pf.	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Detroit Gas	1½	Texas Pacific	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q. conv.	1½	Or. Sh. Line, inc. A.	3
Leh. & W. B. con., assessed	1	Or. Sh. Line, inc. B, when issued	4
Mo. Pac. col. g. 5s.	2	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s.	1½
Mob. & Ohio gen.	1½	St. Louis S. W. 2d.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

N. Y., Ont. & W. 5s.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s.	1
Or. Ry. & N. con. 4s.	1¼	Union El. 1st, t. r.	1

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Following are some considerations quoted in Wall Street as bearing upon the course of stocks conspicuous yesterday:

Sugar Trust—Strong on suggestions of an official statement announcing either an extra cash dividend or increase of present quarterly rate.

Tobacco Trust—An unhappy bear pool trying to manipulate itself out of a heavy loss.

Atchison—Sold by Boston, bought by New York.

Burlington—Within a fraction of par for the first time in years. Assurances from officers of the company that current net earnings break all past records.

Chesapeake and Ohio—Highest point reached in present movement. Large out-of-town purchases.

St. Paul—Within ¼ of 95, Chicago the big buyer. Predictions that par will be crossed before Sept. 1.

Flint and Pere Marquette—Intimations of new important traffic alliances.

Quicksilver—Preferred stock advanced on progress in negotiation for control by foreign syndicate.

Brunswick—Announcement that creditors are to accept new stock in liquidation of claims that have been embarrassing. Property to be put out of debt.

Vanderbilt Issues—Northwest at the close slightly lower, but Canada Southern and New York Central up. Purchases for inside account with attending efforts to keep quotations down while stock is being accumulated.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2@2½ per cent. for sixty days, 2½@3 per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, four to six months to run, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $78,859,272; balances, $6,184,443; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $406,859.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discount in the open market, 1⅝@1¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days, and at $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¼@$4.83½ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅛@$4.85⅜ for demand, $4.87⅛@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20@30c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c discount. St. Louis—50@75c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced: Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 63¼; Atchison, ⅝, to 16⅝; St. Paul, ⅛, to 97⅜, and Reading, ¼, to 13⅛. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅛, to 109½; New York Central, ⅛, to 109¼; Erie, ¼, to 18, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 43. Canadian Pacific sold at 73¼ and Pennsylvania at 57. British consols advanced ⅛, to 112¼ for money and 112 5-16 for the account. In Paris rentes closed at 105f. 19c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 188.60, in Lisbon at 48½, and in Rome at 105.30.

THE DRY GOODS BAROMETER.

Mr. John Claflin, head of the great dry goods house of H. B. Claflin & Co., regards business prospects for the coming season as inspiriting. It is not merely that improvement is to be expected—it has come already, and it has come to stay. Mr. Claflin said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Everything is working this season to make a very large business. How much the effect of the visit to this city of so many purchasers from all parts of the country may be is not a matter that can be determined just at present. Orders are coming in, however, and the outlook is bright. There is a general tone of Confidence. Trade is at the present moment larger than at any time since 1892; in fact, with the improvement only beginning the record of that year has been surpassed. Conditions changed for the better generally for some time past, and especially the passing of the tariff measure, have brought about this satisfactory result. But whatever it may be due to, we are pretty well satisfied with the knowledge of the fact that we are experiencing an immense improvement.

"Business men have long felt that with the removal of the uncertainties as to the form which tariff legislation might assume there would be a general impetus to trade, and their expectations have been borne out by the change that has taken place, a change which has been most marked since the settlement of the tariff question. I don't believe there is anything to be said that is other than favorable to good times and business prosperity."

Mr. John N. Beach, an active Director of the firm of Tefft, Weller & Co., 328 Broadway, is, like Mr. Claflin, a believer in the permanency of better business conditions. He said yesterday:

"Last week showed a very material increase in the business done, when compared with the corresponding week of last year. We give the credit of this in a general way to the improvement in business conditions and the settlement of vexed questions of legislation, such as the tariff, and also to the bountiful crops which are being produced all over the land.

"Especially and immediately in this locality the effects are felt of the movement of the Merchants' Association in bringing to New York a very large number of buyers of merchandise.

"When, as merchants, we went before the Joint Traffic Association and asked it to help us attract to this city the merchants who do business along the lines of its roads, we told it that if it would do so we would be able to show good results. I believe it is thus far more than satisfied with what has been accomplished.

"The best part of it is that the merchants who have up to the present found it convenient to come here are delighted that inducements to come have been given them. The great variety of merchandise they see in New York, the advantages which they find here, have led them to say that they intend to continue to do business with this city, and I believe we will see this improvement grow right along steadily, season after season. The fact that there is not a large mercantile establishment in the West and South that can afford to do without having headquarters in New York is a pretty good argument in favor of this as the best market in the country.

"The outlook is very encouraging. There has been nothing in New York like it in the last five years.

"Gold must find its way into this country from Europe in payment of the exports that we are certain to ship this season. Business men can now work under conditions with which they are able to reckon."

Concluding an interview which was throughout of the most cheerful character as to the business of the future in this city and all over the United States, Mr. Beach said:

"There is no further occupation for calamity howlers. They will have to go out of business."

STEEL TRADE IMPROVEMENT.

As a general rule, the steel market is a safe barometer by which to measure business. An officer of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, in speaking of the general business revival, had this to say yesterday:

"Not for five years have our works been as busy as they are now. We are unable to keep up with orders. This is especially true of the steel-rail department, and orders at present on hand are sufficient to keep the mill running the balance of this year. Prices are low now, and all indications point to a marked advance in the near future."

THE WESTERN GOOD TIMES.

A Wall Street authority points out several reasons to show that the boom which is now on in Western and Northwestern securities is genuine.

"In the first place, there is a general revival of business in the far Northwest; then the Klondike excitement, which has absorbed all the available supplies in the Northwest and causes a demand for goods from the East, and the court decisions upholding railroad rates, and the enormous foreign shortage in grain with the immense wheat harvest in Nebraska and Kansas.

"Nebraska is about to market the largest grass crop, the largest wheat crop, the largest oats crop, probably the largest corn crop in all its history. Two roads which are the most benefited by these immense crops are the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Union Pacific.

"This is probably the reason why the insiders in the Union Pacific are so sanguine regarding the future of that great property. They confidently expect that the new preferred stock will shortly sell between 60 and 70. There has been a handsome rise in the common stock and a marked advance is looked for when the earnings for the second week in August are made public."

AS TO GOLD IMPORTS.

The prediction that the movement of gold toward this country would start in this week was verified yesterday by the arrival of $300,000 in gold from Havana.

This, according to popular Wall Street estimates, is merely preliminary to probably the greatest gold-importing movement this country has ever known. Gold is already on its way to this country from Australia to pay for cereals shipped there months ago. England and France are yet to be heard from. They have been heavy buyers of American wheat and corn, and from the necessities of the case must continue to be so for at least another year. Conservative people estimate that $100,000,000 in gold will be poured into this country within the next twelve months.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

General Manager E. J. Darling of the St. Paul Company, estimates the wheat crop in Minnesota and the Dakotas to be 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels in excess of last year. He also states that the crop will be marketed much earlier.

Vice President Truesdale of the Rock Island Road, says that crop prospects along that system, with the exception of a small portion of Southern Kansas, are very promising. The working force in the shops of the Rock Island system has been materially increased. He adds that good crops, good prices, and a good feeling generally are denoting the return of prosperity.

NO BOOM YET, BUT—

President Ripley of the Atchison system does not believe in handicapping his road with too much bull talk. He is quoted in a Chicago dispatch as saying: "We have not experienced any boom in our business yet, but there has been a decided improvement noticeable for ninety days past. The movement of merchandise is better, and there is a disposition on the part of capital to take up new enterprises. There is a large wheat crop already harvested in Kansas and Oklohoma which from present indications will put about $35,000,000 into the hands of the farmers of both States."

A SOUTHERN BUSINESS STRAW.

The Central of Georgia Railway Company has declared 2¼ per cent. interest on its first income bonds for the year ending June 30 last, payable Oct. 1.

NOT DIMINISHING.

The latest expert opinion on the visible supply of cereals is as follows: "Decrease in wheat, 424,000 bushels; increase in corn, 1,996,000 bushels; increase in oats, 29,000 bushels." There is very little comfort in these figures for people who have acquired the bear habit.

A HOME VIEW.

Breese & Cummings of Chicago say: "Ex-Gov. Flower says the Street is digesting the Chicago Gas stock, and more and more of it is going out of the Street every day.

"The traders are not yet willing to recognize the fact that the stock is at last on an investment basis, and that it is bound to sell at 6 per cent. gas investment prices."

ARE INVESTORS BUSY?

The following table, compiled from trustworthy statistics, shows an enormous increase during the last six months in the sales of "municipals." The figures include all sales for this class of bonds throughout the country, and show big gains during the last six months over the corresponding period a year ago:

	1896.	1897.
January	$7,652,047	$12,368,321
February	3,986,883	13,343,423
March	9,123,886	13,708,195
April	5,991,927	15,154,651
May	11,823,370	10,316,361
June	14,135,639	19,977,919
July	7,814,558	21,656,713
Total	$80,528,313	$106,526,083

"CHICAGO WILL BE AIDED."

Mr. Yerkes of Chicago is giving Wall Street an object lesson. He listed his Chicago Street Railroad stock at the close of last week on the New York Stock Exchange and it is being traded in as though it fills a long-felt want. It opened in New York at 109; on Saturday it closed at 111. Yesterday it was 112.

Apropos of the addition of this stock to the New York list, The Chicago Evening Journal naïvely says:

"This should be a good thing for the cable properties. There is more money for speculation and investment in Wall Street than anywhere else. Chicago will be added by the trade there."

BRUNSWICK REORGANIZATION.

One of the strong stocks in yesterday's Stock Exchange market was Brunswick Land. It rose over a full point. Apropos of the plans under way for the rejuvenation of the property, the News Bureau issued the following bulletin in Wall Street:

"The bondholders of the Brunswick Company are now engaged in its reorganization. The committee, consisting of A. G. Kraetzer, Jr., William O. Allison, and E. Urquhart, has prepared a plan which proposes to reduce the bonded indebtedness from $300,000 to $180,750. The capital stock is to remain as at present at $5,000,000. An assessment of $8 a share is provided for, and the stockholders are to receive 80 per cent. of their holdings in stock of the reorganized company. The rest of the stock (7,300 shares, or 20 per cent.,) is to be retained as treasury stock. The bondholders are to accept stock at the valuation of $10 per share in payment for interest during the first three years. The name of the new corporation is to be the Brunswick Dock and City Improvement Company. The company holds all its original real estate intact, including over five miles of deep water front."

SOME SUGGESTIVE FIGURES.

With regard to Chicago Great Western, which has attracted so much attention of late, an officer of the company is credited in The Chicago Inter Ocean with the following statement:

"St. Paul is a very fine property, but Chicago Great Western earns as much per mile as is earned by St. Paul. Take the evidence afforded by to-day earnings for the first week in August. St. Paul earned $600,472, and we earned $95,882. We have just about one-seventh as much mileage as St. Paul. Seven times our earnings would have made the St. Paul earnings over $671,000. The St. Paul increase for the first week was $50,225, while our increase was $8,308, a gain a little larger in the ratio of mileage than that of St. Paul. I am saying this not as indicating that St. Paul is not doing well, but to show that Great Western, in which people are only just beginning to take an interest, is a good property. It has to do good to have mileage earnings as large as those of one of the very best of the great granger systems."

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Reports from The Chattanooga Tradesman's special correspondents at prominent business centres of the South continue encouraging, and both merchants and manufacturers are looking forward to a large volume of trade in the Fall.

As to iron and steel, prices are firm, with some advances, and inquiries increasing. The demand is active and idle furnaces are being repaired and blown in.

Lumber is moving freely, and Southern cotton mills are well supplied with orders and for the most part running on full time.

FACTS ARE DOMINATING.

The power of this market to absorb stocks has been wonderful. It has become evident that during the long period of depression stocks went into strong hands. Men able to take advantage of the low prices bought and held shares against inevitable improvement. Money was cheap and it cost little to carry stocks, while such an outburst of speculative sentiment as that now current was bound to come. Foreign supplies of American stocks have been liquidated, and floating stocks in Wall Street quietly were absorbed, so that when the country fairly realized the meaning of the enormous crops and the materially higher prices obtained therefor, together with the relief from anxities over the tariff and foreign complications, there were not many stocks left to satisfy the demand. The manufacture of new securities has fallen into a lost art by reason of the upheaval of the last half-dozen years; good bonds have been taken and yield a radically smaller percentage of net return than ever; the old 7 and 6 per cent. rates of interest have given place to 4, and even 3½, and stocks which have stood the strain of the years of depression acquire a new investment regard now that the financial and commercial ills are past and the era of upbuilding fairly has set in.—Boston Transcript.

Silver Dollar Worth 41.95 Cents.

Silver yesterday was quoted at 54 3-16c an ounce for commercial bars and at 54¼c for assay bars, making the bullion value of a standard silver dollar 41.95c.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	193	194
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	78	80
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	6	7¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	77
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	174	180
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	180	200
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	35	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	110	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	60	65
Kings County Traction	47	49
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100½	102
New Orleans Traction common	7¼	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	24	27
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	120	150
Second Avenue Railroad 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	152	155
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	83	84
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	77
Union Ferry stock	83	84
Union Ferry 5s	104½	105½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock	152	156
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds	72	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	82½	84
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	74	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102¼
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	260	263
Grand Rapids Gas stock	75	77
Mutual Gas Company of New York	270	290
Madison (Wis.) stock	55	57
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	88	89
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	118	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	118	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106½	106¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	37
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98	99
St. Paul Gas stock	48	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	126	130
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	137	142
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	28¼	29
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	84½	86
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	103	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	12	14
Celluloid Company stock	57	62
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose subscriptions	139	141
Glucose common, when issued	41	42
Glucose preferred, when issued	83	85
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	21	23
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	70	77
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	110	112
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9½	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	86
New York Air Brake Company	20½	21½
New York Biscuit Company	104½	106
Nicaragua Canal Con. new	2	6
Pennsylvania Coal	320	332
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	307	309
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	51	53
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	155½	156½
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	173
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	40
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	50	51
New York & New Jersey Telephone	139	141
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	112
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	21	21¾
Trow Directory pf.	34	39
Wool Exchange	108	110

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55@56. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 54¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 41¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 349,061.34 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London 25¼d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$2,790,632
Exports in the same period	28,779,632
Net exports	$25,987,881
Net exports, 1896	30,672,407
Net exports, 1895	20,702,969
Net exports, 1894	71,381,303
Net exports, 1893	32,371,014

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On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Belmont sold at .15, 1,200 Brunswick at .20@.21, 1,000 Catalpa at .10, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.10, 520 Fortuna at 10.50@10.62½, 200 Mexican at .20, 200 Potosi at .26, and 100 Yellow Jacket at .32.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	328	Mercantile	160
American Ex.	168	Merchants'	142½
Broadway	220	Merchants' Ex.	112
Central National	100	Metropolis	440
Chase National	400	Mount Morris	110
Chatham	290	Nassau	159
Chemical	4000	National Union	201
City	500	New Amsterdam	200
Citizens'	125	New York	232
Commerce	204	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	80
Continental	130	Ninth National	97
Corn Exchange	290	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
East River	135	Pacific	180
Fifth Avenue	3000	Park	256
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	205
Fourth National	170	Phenix	103
Gallatin National	310	Republic	155
German-American	110	Seaboard National	170
Germania	300	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	160	Shoe & Leather	92
Hanover	330	State of N. Y.	110
Hudson River	150	Third National	20
Imp. & Traders'	525	Tradesmen's	102
Irving	140	U. S. National	180
Manhattan	215	West Side	275
Mechanics'	192	Western National	115
Mech. & Traders'	110		

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alpha Con.	.14	.14
Andes	.17	.18
Belcher	.18	.23
Best & Belcher	.64	...
Bullion	.05	.05
Caledonia	.16	.16
Challenge Con.	.31	.42
Chollar	.67	.68
Confidence	.85	.92
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.15
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.18	.19
Exchequer	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.35	.39
Hale & Norcross	...	.95
Julia	.05	...
Justice	.05	.05
Kentuck Con.	.03	.05
Mexican	.20	.23
Occidental Con.	.15	.10
Ophir	.61	.60
Overman	.07	.07
Potosi	.20	.23
Savage	.24	.25
Sierra Nevada	.56	.62
Standard	1.90	1.90
Union Con.	.34	.37
Utah Con.	.06	.04
Yellow Jacket	.31	.37

Silver bars, 54¼; Mexican dollars, 46@46⅛; drafts—sight, 5; telegraph, 10.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alamo	.03¾	.03¾
Anaconda	.48½	.47½
Anchoria Leland	.98½	.98½
Argentum	.19¾	.21½
Blue Bell	.03½	.03½
Consolidated	.09¾	.09¾
Elkton	1.00½	1.02
El Paso	.28	.28½
Gibson	.21½	.21½
Gold Coin	.59	.59
Gold King	.43	.44
Golden Fleece	.22	.23
Grouse	.05	.05
Isabella	.31¼	.30¾
Jefferson	.06	.06
Moon Anchor	.83½	.83
Pharmacist	.09½	.09¼
Portland	.67	.66½
Rawlings	.24¾	.25
Rosa	.08	.08
Union	.23¾	.23½
Work	.05¼	.05¼

Change of Clearing-House Representative.

The New York Security and Trust Company will in future clear at the Bank Clearing House through the National City Bank instead of the Hanover National Bank.

AMERICAN PALACE CAR CO.

Its Capital Stock Increased from $10,000 to $1,500,000.

TRENTON, Aug. 16.—The American Palace Car Company of Jersey City has filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of the increase of its capital stock from $10,000 to $1,500,000.

The certificate is signed by all the officers and stockholders. These are Aaron S. Baldwin, President; Hobart Tuttle, Secretary; Edward F. Low, Hayward A. Harvey, Lawrence S. Mott, and R. L. Lawrence.

Specie Movement at Sub-Treasury.

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday an order was received for 5,500 silver dollars to be sent from the mint at New Orleans to Georgia. The coin is to be used in moving the cotton crop. At the Assay Office $300,000 in gold was received from August Belmont & Co., and the Western National Bank. The gold had been sent from Havana.

Cashier of Bowery State Bank.

William R. Kuran has been appointed cashier of the Bowery State Bank, to succeed Frank C. Mayhew, recently elected its Vice President. Mr. Kuran entered the employment of the bank in 1868.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 16, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
59	60	100	Alton & T. H.	59	59	59	59	—1
19⅝	19¾	225	American Cotton Oil.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	
71	72	1,355	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	71	72	71	71½	+1
14⅜	14½	8,005	American Spirits Mfg.	14⅜	14⅝	13⅜	14⅜	+1
34	34¼	1,278	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	33½	34¼	33¼	34¼	+2¼
148½	148⅝	30,828	Am. Sugar Refining.	148	149¼	148	148⅝	+ ¾
116¼	117	220	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½	
93	93¼	18,495	American Tobacco	94	94	92½	92⅝	+ ⅝
112½	113½	15	American Tobacco pf.	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	
1	14⅞	1	Ann Arbor	16	16	16	16	
38	37½	100	Ann Arbor pf.	37	37	37	37	+1
15⅝	15¾	3,445	At., T. & S. F.	15⅞	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
32	32½	23,267	At. T. & S. F. pf.	32⅜	33	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
½	⅝	1,615	Atlantic & Pacific	½	½	½	½	— ⅛
15¼	15¾	1,964	Baltimore & Ohio.	15⅞	16½	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
6¾	7¼	849	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅞	3,265	Bay State Gas	14	14⅝	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
31½	31¾	482	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	31½	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
4	4½	2,250	Brunswick Co.	3¾	4⅜	3¾	4¾	+1
55	55⅛	1,285	Canada Southern	54⅝	55⅝	54⅝	55	+ ⅝
70⅝	..	500	Canadian Pacific	70⅝	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	
13½	14	1,000	Central Pacific	13½	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+1⅜
23⅛	23¼	21,871	Chesapeake & Ohio.	22½	23⅜	22½	23¼	+ ⅞
98⅛	98½	24,300	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	98¾	99¼	97¾	98¼	+ ⅝
102⅝	103¼	6,800	Chicago Gas trust.	103	103¾	102	103	+ ⅝
18⅝	18⅜	17,730	Chicago Great West.	19	19¾	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
12½	12⅝	6,220	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	11¼	12⅝	11	12⅝	+1¼
32¾	33	2,350	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	33	33	32	32⅞	— ⅛
94⅛	94¼	34,974	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	94⅜	94⅞	94	94⅛	
143⅜	143⅞	231	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	143⅞	143⅞	143⅜	143⅜	
119½	119⅝	2,526	Chicago & Northw.	120⅜	120½	119¼	119½	— ¾
85¼	85⅜	8,497	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	86¼	86¼	85⅝	85⅝	— ¾
33½	33⅝	1,629	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
20	20⅛	804	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20	21	20	20	+1
5¼	5⅝	1,060	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5¾	5⅞	5½	5½	— ¼
85½	86½	200	Consolidated Ice pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	
188½	190	275	Consolidated Gas Co.	189	189	189	189	
119⅛	119¾	60	Delaware & Hudson.	119	119¾	119¼	119¾	
161	162	200	Del., Lack. & Western.	162½	162½	162¼	162½	— ½
13½	14	300	Denver & R. G.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
48⅞	49	10,500	Denver & R. G. pf.	50¼	50½	49	49⅛	— ⅝
12½	12⅝	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	13	13	13	13	
33	35	600	Detroit Gas	32	32	32	32⅝	—1½
8½	9¼	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
125	125	50	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	125	125	125	125	
115	117	50	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	115	115	115	115	
17⅝	17½	1,460	Erie	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅝
42	42¼	1,025	Erie 1st pf.	42½	42½	42	42⅜	+ ⅝
24	24⅛	200	Erie 2d pf.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	
30	30½	600	Evans. & T. H.	29	31	29	30	+1
42	44	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	43	43	43	43	+1
12⅜	13	3,175	Flint & P. M.	10	12⅞	10	12⅝	+2⅜
31	33½	10	Flint & P. M. pf.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅝	
11½	12⅜	140	Ft. W. & D. C. Sta.	12	12	12	12	
36½	36¾	1,050	General Electric	37⅝	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
130	135	600	Great Northern pf.	132	132	132	132	+1
37	40	95	G. B. & Western.	37	37	37	37	
		250	H. B. Claflin Co.	92⅝	92⅞	92¼	92⅜	+ ⅛
107	107¼	1,950	Illinois Central	107¼	107⅝	107	107⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	11	380	Iowa Central	10¾	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
34⅝	35½	300	Iowa Central pf.	35½	35½	35	35	+ ⅛
9⅛	9⅜	791	Kanawha & Michigan.	9½	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ⅛
39	40	2,670	Laclede Gas.	39⅛	40	39⅛	39⅜	+ ¼
90	95	100	Laclede Gas pf.	94	94	94	94	+1
17¾	18½	250	Lake Erie & Western.	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
175	177	852	Lake Shore	175	176	175	176	+ ½
60⅝	61¼	8,820	Louisville & Nashville.	61⅜	61⅝	60¾	60⅞	+ ⅛
104¾	105	4,060	Manhattan Con.	105⅜	106	104¾	105	+ ⅛
123	124	2,117	Metropolitan Traction.	122⅞	123¾	122⅞	123	+1
2¼	2½	400	Mexican National ctfs.	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
105	106½	950	Michigan Central	106⅜	106½	106	106	+ ¼
25	25½	800	Minn. & St. Louis.	25½	25⅞	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
57	57¼	472	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	57	57¼	56½	57	+ ⅛
15⅜	15⅝	1,020	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	16¼	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
36¾	36⅞	3,508	Mo. Kan. & Tex. pf.	36⅝	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅛
30	30⅛	9,792	Missouri Pacific	29⅞	30½	29⅝	30	+ ¼
29⅝	30	1,450	Mobile & Ohio.	30	30	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
35⅞	36¼	446	National Lead Co.	36⅜	36⅞	36	36	— ⅛
104	105	57	National Lead Co. pf.	103¾	105	103¾	105	
21	22	600	National Linseed Oil.	22	22	21¼	21½	+ ¼
96¼	96⅝	2,062	New Jersey Central.	97	97	95¾	96¼	
106⅜	107	2,270	New York Central	107¼	107⅝	107⅛	107¼	+ ⅛
178	179	7	N. Y., N. H. & H.	179	179	179	179	+ ¼
16	16¼	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
76	80	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
17	17⅛	50	N. Y., Sus. & West.	17	17	17	17	
37⅛	37⅝	700	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	38½	38¼	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
13½	13¾	100	Norfolk & Western.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
35½	36	120	Norfolk & West. pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
5½	5⅝	1,300	North American	5⅞	6	5⅝	5⅝	
17⅞	18	8,364	Northern Pacific.	18	18¼	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
50¾	50⅝	18,665	Northern Pacific pf.	51	51¼	50¾	50⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	17¾	2,251	Ontario & Western.	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
64⅜	66	310	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	65¾	66	65	65	+ ½
23⅜	23⅝	440	Oregon Short Line.	23½	23¾	23½	23⅜	+ ⅝
33¾	33⅝	4,735	Pacific Mail	33⅝	34	33⅝	33½	
3½	3⅝	2,200	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3½	+ ⅛
6½	7¼	50	Peoria & Eastern.	7	7	7	7	
20¾	20⅝	784	P., C., C. & St. L.	21½	21⅝	21	21	+ ⅛
175	176	221	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	176	176	176	175⅝	— ¾
3¼	3¼	400	Quicksilver	3¼	3¼	3	3	
12⅜	13½	600	Quicksilver pf.	12	13	12	13	+1⅛
26¼	26⅜	6,210	Reading	27	27¼	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅛
53½	53⅝	1,140	Reading 1st pf.	54⅜	54½	54	54	
32¼	32½	1,700	Reading 2d pf.	33	33	32½	32½	+ ¼
6⅜	6¾	3,870	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	6¾	7	6¼	6½	
45⅜	46½	646	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	45½	46½	45¼	45⅝	+ ¼
15¼	15½	1,765	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15½	15⅝	15	15	+ ½
7⅜	8	2,375	St. L. & San Fran.	8	8¼	7⅜	8	
55⅝	56	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56	56	55¾	55¾	+ ¼
21¼	21⅜	900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	22	22	21½	21½	— ¼
6¾	7	2,758	St. Louis Southw.	6¼	7	6	7	— ⅛
13½	14	1,350	St. Louis Southw. pf.	13½	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
77⅞	85	200	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	77	78½	77	78¼	+1½
68¼	68⅝	3,515	St. Paul & Omaha.	68⅜	69¼	68½	68½	
143	145	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	144	144	144	144	— ⅛
20½	21	400	Southern Pacific	20½	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅛
11⅞	11¾	8,046	Southern Railway	11⅞	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
34⅞	35	4,255	Southern Railway pf.	35½	35½	35	35	
9¼	9⅜	791	Standard R. & T.	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	— ⅛
39	40	2,670	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	39⅛	40	39⅛	39⅜	+ ¼
90	95	100	Texas Pacific

KLONDIKE TELEGRAPH LINE

Formal Proposal Submitted by the Canadian Government to the United States.

FOR WINTER COMMUNICATION

Route Suggested from the Head of Winter Navigation on the Lynn Canal Over White Pass to Fort Selkirk and Klondike.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Canadian Government has submitted formal proposals to this Government to establish communication with the Klondike region, in Alaska, by the construction of a telegraph line from the head of Winter navigation, on the Lynn Canal, into the centre of the Klondike district. The proposals have been taken under advisement. They have been approved by the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and were forwarded by the Governor General of Canada, through the British Embassy, to the State Department and referred to the Interior Department.

The proposals, while reserving the rights of either country pending the settlement of the international boundary line between the United States and Canada south of Mount St. Elias, urge the expediency of establishing a permanent route giving access to the interior at all seasons of the year. The most feasible route, in the judgment of the Canadian authorities, would be to start from the head of Winter navigation, on the Lynn Canal, (the body of water running from near Juneau up beyond Dyea and Chilkoot, forming part of the present overland route,) cross the mountains by White Pass, or by any other pass which may seem more accessible, and proceed northward to Fort Selkirk, and thence to Klondike.

The Canadian Government asserts its readiness to undertake to open communication by constructing a telegraph line from the head of Winter navigation on the Lynn Canal, traversing a distance of eighty miles across the summit of the mountain range, to a convenient point northeast of the mountain range, from which a trail can be followed to Fort Selkirk and to Klondike. That Government also signifies its intention, in case the propositions are adopted, to erect suitable places for shelter at periods of from forty to fifty miles along the line and keep up dog trains during the Winter months for the conveyance of the mails to and from the interior.

KLONDIKE ROUTES BLOCKED.

United States Commissioner Jones and Two Californians Review the Situation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—William J. Jones, United States Commissioner to Alaska, assigned to St. Michael's, has sent to the Interior Department the following report on the gold rush, in a letter dated at Dyea, Alaska, Aug. 4:

"There are nearly 1,800 people in the Dyea and Skaguay routes, and both trails are blocked. People are throwing away their packs and provisions and rushing headlong to the mines. Great distress, hardship, and suffering, and possible death from hunger and exposure, are sure to follow next Winter, an opinion that is entertained by all old Alaska prospectors who have visited that part of the world in late years and know the situation."

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—Thomas Magee, a conservative business man, who accompanied his son to Dyea, writes from Dyea to the effect that the ignorance displayed by the crowds who are flocking to the Klondike fields is lamentable. Of the 400 passengers who sailed with him on the steamer George Elder, half of whom were from San Francisco, not one in twenty had any definite information as to how to reach their destination. While the routes were well known, the details and conditions to be met with were not considered, most of the searchers for wealth hoping to settle all doubts and uncertainties when they reached Juneau. Instead, however, further confusion was created by the lack of transportation facilities. Daniel Gable, an old and experienced miner, who was one of the first to join the rush to the Klondike, has returned, and tells a story calculated to deter others from going North in search of gold. He learned from many experienced mining men at Juneau and Dyea that it would be suicidal to continue the journey before Spring. He says:

"When we reached Barnum's Bay, which is a little way from Dyea, I gave up the idea. The Alaskan mining men are positive that nearly all who start to get to Dawson City will be frozen en route. I will not answer for the lives of the tenderfeet who are now going."

WORKING HIS WAY TO KLONDIKE.

J. H. Hansford Tries to Reach Seattle from Boston Without Car Fare.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—J. H. Hansford, until recently a traveling salesman for a Boston firm, arrived in Chicago this morning on his way to the Klondike gold fields, and he hadn't sufficient money to buy his breakfast when he jumped from the blind baggage of the Erie train. "I made a wager," he said, "that I could reach Seattle by Sept 20 without paying a cent for railroad fare, and I started out to do it. The wager is for $250, and I will get it at Seattle if I arrive there on or before the date mentioned. I shall go to work at Seattle, save my money, and be ready when the season opens to start for the gold fields."

To Klondike by Balloon.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 16.—M. Ayer, a real estate man of Oakland, promises to establish balloon service between Juneau and Dawson. He is an old balloonist, and says the scheme is practicable. He says the trip from Juneau to Dawson City ought to be made in twenty-four hours.

KLONDIKE CHARMS IN THE BOWERY

Two Men and Some Money Missing, and Now the Word Is Tabooed.

To the employers' code for the Bowery a new section has been added which reads: "Any cashier, assistant cashier, clerk, bartender, or waiter who discusses Klondike will be 'fired.'" It is brief, to the point, and is founded on the bitter experience of several business men of that thoroughfare.

Of course the gold fever struck the Bowery early. Men in 10 and 15 cent lodging houses, to whom any fixed meal is an uncertainty, love to dream and talk of fabulous possibilities. And they all did. Down in the Owl Hotel at the corner of Grand Street John Bergin was the night clerk until early yesterday morning. He came there about a year ago, and had gradually risen in the confidence of the hotel keeper until he handled the money and carried the keys of the safe. "I knew he had the fever pretty bad," said the landlord sadly yesterday afternoon, "but I didn't know he had it so bad as he did." Bergin left early yesterday morning, and is said to have taken with him $100 belonging to his employer.

The other case is that of Frederick Everett, assistant cashier of the Bowery Annex restaurant, at 55 Bowery, which is run by the Bowery Mission of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Everett said that he was from Philadelphia, and was an "actor," working simply for "relaxation" between seasons. He arrived about three weeks ago, very much frayed, but with an air of distinction withal. From the menial position of dish washer to night waiter and thence to that of assistant cashier were steps soon made, and then "Klondike" began its witcheries. He succumbed on Sunday night. Calling a waiter, he gave him some tickets and about a dollar in change, and he told him to take charge of the restaurant for a short time. The short time lengthened, and when the cashier in chief returned Everett was still absent. With him, it is alleged, went about $140 of the mission's money.

Stocks Returned from Europe.

It is estimated that something like 30,000 shares of stock consigned to various banking houses and some private individuals came from England and other Continental cities on the steamship Campania, which arrived here last Saturday. One of the American liners which left Southampton a few days ago is also bringing over a large number of shares.

KILLED BY HIS OWN ENGINE.

Engineer Cunningham, Being Late, Tried to Jump, but Was Crushed on the Tracks.

Jeremiah Cunningham, an engineer on the Third Avenue elevated railroad, was instantly killed by his own engine at Eighty-fourth Street and Third Avenue yesterday morning. He was waiting to jump aboard his train while it was in motion, but was struck, crushed, and mangled to death.

Cunningham was in charge of an express train. The number of his train is 19, and he met it every morning at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Third Avenue. He lived at 1,596 Second Avenue. But he overslept himself yesterday, and to mitigate the punishment which would necessarily be visited upon him determined to board the train at Eighty-fourth Street.

He arrived there in good time, and stepped off the station platform to the up-town tracks. His train was on the middle track, and goes from One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to Fifty-ninth Street without a stop. The man started to cross from the up-town to the down-town track. Just as he reached the middle track, some one shouted: "Look out!" There upon him was the express flying at the rate of forty miles an hour.

He knew that it was impossible to reach the other side of the middle track in safety. He did not dare turn back, either, the time would be too short. He tried to leap across, but there was no time even for that.

"My Lord!" he exclaimed.

The next instant the engine struck him. It caught him sideways and hurled him high in the air. He was instantly killed. Cunningham was married and had three children. His brother took charge of the body.

WAR SUPPLIES FOR CUBANS.

A Schooner Slips Down the East River with Arms and Ammunition from Bridgeport.

The Spanish agents who reported that a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Cubans was to leave Bridgeport, Conn., were right, but they caused the seizure of the wrong boat. The schooner Blanche Morgan was seized at Bridgeport last week, with material of war aboard which belonged to the United States Government, and was, therefore, released. Early Sunday morning a schooner, loaded with cartridges, rifles, and dynamite, supposed to be intended for the Cuban Government, was quietly towed down the East River. She was far at sea before anybody here except the longshoremen who loaded her and the crew of the steamer City of Bridgeport knew anything about her.

The City of Bridgeport is due here from that place at 4:30 A. M. She arrived Saturday night at 11 o'clock, tying up at her pier, 39 East River, near the foot of Market Street. At midnight an unknown two-masted schooner, with a crew of five men, was towed alongside her. A man from the schooner ran out on South Street and gathered up half a dozen longshoremen, who were induced to work by the promise of $6 each. During the night they transferred from the steamer to the schooner more than 4,000 boxes. About 200 of these were long, and are supposed to have contained rifles.

The others are known to have held cartridges, because one of them broke on the wharf, and cartridges from it were scattered about. The longshoremen picked up and kept a few of them, and got nothing else for their trouble, for they were not paid the wages promised them. For that reason, probably, they were busy telling all the facts yesterday. A quantity of dynamite was also transferred, and at 5 o'clock the schooner was towed down the river. The tug kept off, except when she was doing her work, and nobody recognized her.

The expedition was the quietest and most skillfully managed of all that are known to have left here. It is probable that the Cubans will have 4,000 improved rifles and a good many thousands of cartridges to shoot from them at the Spaniards within the next few days.

NEW LINE FOR LONDON.

Steamships Built Especially for Freight and a Limited Number of First-Class Passengers.

Definite announcement was made yesterday of the purpose of the Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line to inaugurate a transatlantic passenger service upon the completion of the new ships which the united concerns some time ago ordered built. Little has been said of these ships, but they have been constructed with reference to a passenger service in connection with the freight business from this port, to which exclusive attention has heretofore been given.

The agents here are Sanderson & Son. Under the name of the Wilson Line services are operated between New York and Hull, New York and Newcastle, New York and Gothenburg, and Boston and Hull. Under the name of Phoenix Line a service is operated between New York and Antwerp, and under the name of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company there is a service between Southampton and the West Indies and South America.

A compact between the Wilsons and the Furness and Leyland Lines, operating from Boston and Halifax, was completed about eighteen months ago, and thereafter the New York-London service of the Wilson Line and the Boston-London service of the Furness Line became known as the Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Limited. Then came the news of the laying down of the new boats at Glasgow, Belfast, and West Hartlepool, and the leasing by the new company of wharfage at the large new piers under construction by the Dock Department at Gansevoort Street.

Five large steamers will be put upon the service between New York and London. Though not so large, they will be very much on the lines of the Pennsylvania of the Hamburg-American Line, designed for large cargo capacity and not great speed. As they are to supplant some of the old boats, the service will not be in competition with any other line, though the addition of the passenger-carrying feature will necessarily place that service in competition with that of the Atlantic Transport Line.

The Wilson Line, like the Atlantic Transport, is a large carrier of American cattle, and the new vessels have been designed with special reference to their carriage with as little annoyance to passengers as possible.

The capital of the company is £650,000, and £100,000 is to be spent on the construction of the new vessels. Two of them, the Victoria and the Alexandra, have been launched recently at the yards of Alexander Stephens, Glasgow. The others are building at the yards of Harland & Wolff, Belfast; the Earl Shipbuilding and Engineering Company and Furness, Withy & Co., West Hartlepool. These three will be called the Burtecea, Cleopatra, and Cassandra.

All of the vessels are of steel, 480 feet long, 52 feet beam, and 36 feet depth, having a carrying capacity of 10,000 tons. They will be fourteen-knot boats, designed to make the trip to London in ten days. There will be accommodations for 125 saloon passengers, all above the main deck, but no second cabin or steerage. The staterooms will nearly all be outside, and the saloon will be on the forward part of the bridge deck, extending the width of the ship. There will be music and smoking rooms.

There will be provision for carrying 700 head of cattle, special stalls for horses, and a refrigerating plant.

The completion of the vessels has been delayed by the strike of engineers in England. They were to have been completed by Aug. 1. The service will be inaugurated in the Fall, however. The vessels will sail from New York on Saturdays and from London on Thursdays.

Insurance President Resigns.

President Hugo Wesendonck of the Germania Life Insurance Company has tendered his resignation to the Directors of the company. The resignation, which was received with regret, will take effect Jan. 1, 1898. Mr. Wesendonck, who has been a prominent figure among the Germans in this city, was born in 1817, in the famous manufacturing town of Elberfeld, Germany. He received a university education, and was among the leaders of the Revolutionary party of 1848. He served as a member of the German army, and was drafted into the famous Prussian Life Guards. Mr. Wesendonck's first entry into commercial life in this country was in Philadelphia. In 1859 he founded the Germania Life Insurance Company of this city, and from the organization of the company was its active head. The directory of the company includes some of the foremost Germans of this city, among them Oswald Ottendorfer, who has for years been one of Mr. Wesendonck's closest friends.

LEAVES HIM IN THE AIR.

Flynn's Counsel in the Brooklyn Railroad Case Describes His Fix—Consolidation Not Contemplated.

The contest which was expected in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday over the consolidation of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad and the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad did not take place.

P. H. Flynn's counsel, Edward M. Grout, said that an adjournment had been granted. The railroads, he said, had told him through their counsel that his application for an injunction was unnecessary, as the roads did not contemplate consolidation.

"This," he said, "leaves me in the air, and I can do nothing until I know just what is intended."

TWO CONVICTS ESCAPE.

A Blackwell's Island Keeper Said to Have Slept When They Broke from Their Cells.

Two prisoners escaped from Blackwell's Island some time during Sunday night. All they had to do was to wrench a bar loose in a cell, climb out to the ground, steal one of the prison boats, and come to this city. Neither has been seen since, although the police are searching.

The names of the two men are Walter Holt, alias Charles Stevens, and Michael Maguire, alias Michael Kenneally, both of whom were serving terms of eleven months. Holt was sentenced on Jan. 19 and Maguire on Feb. 1. They occupied communicating cells in the south end of the new prison.

Keeper Edward Price had charge of them, together with fifty others in cells adjoining theirs. He is said to have gone asleep last night instead of watching over his men, and did not examine every cell once an hour, as he is required to do. The only trace the men left behind them was the boat found tied at the New York pier yesterday morning.

When Commissioner Wright was informed he sent word by telephone to suspend the man who had had charge of the prisoners. He then rushed over to the Island himself and met Price, the keeper, and told him that he was under suspension. The keeper retorted that he would not remain under suspension.

"I resign," he said.

"All right," said the Commissioner. "I accept your resignation."

This escape is cited by the prison authorities as an example of the necessity for outside guards to the prison. The Commissioner said that they would make escapes impossible. But he added that he cannot afford, with the appropriation, to place guards outside the cells now. He will ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to grant him an appropriation for the guards.

HIS MUSTACHE UNAVENGED.

Coal Passer's Mates Play a Cruel Prank and Justice Fails Him When He Appeals.

Much to his chagrin, United States Commissioner Shields acknowledged to an aggrieved seadog yesterday that he could grant him no redress for the savagery of heartless companions who, with malice aforethought, had clipped away his luxurious mustache. Such a mustache it must have been, if the seadog described it truly! It was so long and gently pliable that its owner was accustomed to tie it in bow knots for the admiration of English barmaids, and when on this side of the water even Jersey mosquitoes were terrified as the zephyrs tossed it about.

The Commissioner, in his chamber of justice, was deciding, with the deliberation incidental to a good dinner just consumed, how much reliance could be placed on the word of a Chinaman who had sworn he could identify as his son a Mongolian twenty years old whom he had not seen for eighteen years, when the seafaring complainant put in an appearance. A pair of blue jumpers reluctantly sustained by what were once suspenders, and a woolen shirt with a rolling collar, were the chief components of the visitor's attire. He entered with a stiff gait, suggestive of sealegs not yet accustomed to land, took a lap around the room, and finally halted beside the Commissioner. Four times he rapped on the Commissioner's desk, and, having delivered this mysterous salutation, he bowed deeply, with cap aloft.

"I demand justice against those who have despoiled me!" he vociferated, in stentorian tones, and, without pausing to observe the effect of his words, he backed water into a chair beside the Commissioner's desk.

The Commissioner abandoned his Chinese puzzle in the midst thereof, and mildly inquired what he could do for his uncouth visitor.

"Lobscouse-eating coal passers robbed me of my mustache," cried he of the sailor's togs. "While I slept, too!" he added, mournfully. "You see, I'm a coal passer myself, on the steamer City of Paris. Ah, but I was proud of that mustache; so long, so silky. It's this way, mate," he confided, laying a horny palm on the Commissioner's sleeve. "We were starting from Southampton, and I went to snooze. When I woke up it was gone; gone after all those years of careful training; and this, here, is all that's left of it," and he contemptuously stroked a ragged hedge of yellow hair on his upper lip. "Say, Judge, can't you give me satisfaction?" he concluded.

After mature consideration of this tale from the sea, Commissioner Shields informed the disconsolate coal passer that if he believed he had suffered damage from the loss of his whiskers, his only remedy was a civil suit against the offenders.

"What, Judge, won't you give me justice?" was the coal passer's astonished appeal, and as the Commissioner sorrowfully assured him it was beyond his power, he crammed his cap down on the back of his head and left the room, into which floated the sound of imprecations such as only a seagoing mortal can utter.

BERNARD REILLY'S GUEST.

Said He Was a Detective, and the Best of the Hotel Was His.

Bernard J. Reilly, who runs a hotel at 902 Second Avenue, has received a set-back in his admiration of the powers; at least he intimated that in Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. He appeared as a complainant against Joseph Jordan, residence unknown, whom he charged with representing himself to be a Central Office detective.

Mr. Reilly said that Jordan came to his hotel on Saturday night, said he was a detective, and proceeded to make himself at home. He took a room for the night, and all day Sunday regaled himself with the best the house produced without the formality of paying for it. That was all right until at night he went to the cash drawer and started to count the day's receipts. That was a little too strong even for a detective, so Mr. Reilly called in the police.

Jordan denied, in court, that he had impersonated an officer, and said his baggage in Reilly's possession is sufficient to pay for everything he had eaten and drunk. Magistrate Crane discharged him.

Applicants for Election Offices.

Applicants for appointment as election officers to serve at the coming election were examined at Police Headquarters yesterday before the officials of the Bureau of Elections. About 1,000 applicants for Inspectors of Election were examined. To-day the same number of candidates for poll clerks will be examined, and on Wednesday the applicants for ballot clerks will be examined. Examinations will also be held next week. There are 3,532 Inspectors of Election, 1,766 poll clerks, and 1,766 ballot clerks to be appointed for the coming election. The Bureau of Elections has issued the election calendar for this year. The first day of registration will be Friday, Oct. 8; the second day, Saturday, Oct. 9; the third day, Friday, Oct. 15, and the fourth and last day, Saturday, Oct. 16. Election day is Tuesday, Nov. 2.

Best Passage from New Orleans.

The Morgan Line steamer El Rio, Capt. Quick, which arrived yesterday from New Orleans, made the passage from bar to bar in 3 days, 20 hours, and 37 minutes, being the fastest on record, and lowering her best previous time by two hours. The El Rio left her wharf in New Orleans Aug. 12 at 12:25 P. M., passing out to sea at 6:15 P. M. on the same date, and reaching the Scotland Lightship at 3:52 yesterday afternoon. There is an hour's difference in the time of New York and New Orleans.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Riverside Drive Residence Sold—Other Sales and Dealings at Auction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for James W. Whitney of Rochester, N. Y., to Albert Flake, of Flake & Dowling, for about $100,000, the five-story American basement dwelling, with four-story extension, 184 Riverside Drive, on a lot 37 by 108.6 by 35 by 105. This house adjoins the residence of John H. Matthews, at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninetieth Street. It is one of the six dwellings erected recently by William J. Merritt, of which two others were sold about a month ago, the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-first Street, to Ferral C. Dininny, for $150,000, and 320 West Ninety-first Street, adjoining this corner, to Robert Dowling, Mr. Flake's partner.

The same brokers have also sold for Mr. Whitney to Mr. Flake, the lot on the north side of Eighty-ninth Street, 375 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.8½.

In part payment for these two parcels, $35,000, Mr. Flake gives his present residence, 210 West Seventy-first Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.5.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for McCafferty & Buckley to Benjamin Knower the five-story American basement marble-front dwelling, 2 East Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 100.11. This property adjoins the lot recently purchased by Oliver H. P. Belmont.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Edward M. Shepard, trustee, for $12,000, the three-story stonefront dwelling, 128 West Ninety-seventh Street, 17.6 by 100.11.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to C. W. Hillyer, for $19,000, the four-story stonefront dwelling, 12 West Thirty-ninth Street, 22 by 98.9, one-half part.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to E. B. Frost, for $19,250, the one-story stable, frame sheds, &c., 49 to 55 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 100 by 99.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Joseph W. Cowperthwait, for $7,500, the lot, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 575 feet east of Willis Avenue, 34.11 by 88 by 24 by 91.7.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 101 to 105 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 60 by 99.11, three three-story brick and stone dwellings; 115 and 117 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 191.8 feet west of Lenox Avenue, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,007.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, H. T. Dykman, referee, White Plains Road, at its junction with the Westchester Turnpike, runs northeast to land of Sears an Burtis, by southwest 40 by northeast 113.6 to old Eastchester Landing Road, by southeast to Westchester Turnpike, by west to beginning; also, strip of old White Plains Road adjoining, contains about nine-tenths of an acre, two two-story frame dwellings, and vacant.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 17 Riverview Terrace, west side, 98 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 25 by 120.5 by 25.2 by 122.3, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,774.

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 145 Prince Street, northeast corner of West Broadway, 20 by 71.3, three-story brick building, with store and lofts.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following new structures:

Washington Avenue, west side, 240 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a four-story brick dwelling, 27.6 by 90, and three four-story brick tenements, 27 and 18.6 by 90; Anna Siegel of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Fulton Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,311 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

Union Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for two one-story frame stores, 46 by 30; R. Duke Barnum of 243 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, owner; B. F. Frisbie of 721 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $2,400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 16.

BARKER AV, e s, 166 ft n of Julianna St, 34x125; Charles F. Kelley to Etta Forgotston 1

BOSTON ROAD, e s, 56 ft s of 146th St, 28x84.7x25x97.7; Catharine Thiel to Anna M. Prillwitz and another 1

EAST 38, s s, 194 ft w of Catharine St, 25x75; also East Broadway, n s, 78.4 ft w of Clinton St, 26.1x112.7 to Division St, x26.1x112.5; Joseph M. Alexander to Sarah Alexander, ½ part 1

KING ST, 3 and 5; Edward Prial to Honora Prial 1

LOT 193, map of Lott G. Hunt estate; John D. Hennessy and wife to Augusta Glanz 375

LOTS 1 and 2, map of part of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Mrs. Charlotte Bull and another 4,500

LOTS 151, 257, 291, 293, 295, 305, 309 to 311, 316, 317, 319, 320, 325, 326, and other lots, map of Arden property; Robert E. Farley, referee, to Lavina Verity 1,050

LUDLOW ST, 16, 19x87.6; David Goodman and wife to Maria A. Schmieder and another 100

MOTT AV, s w corner of 146th St, 198.11 to 144th St, x181.2 to Walton Av, x100.2 x171.6; Ephraim C. Gates to Bradley L. Eaton 1

PARK VIEW AV, w s, 176.8 ft n of St. Vincent Av, 160.11x182.10x47.8x83.11x 200; Esther A. Wheaton to Albert Bogert 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 197, 29.7x79.6x25.3x64; Louis J. Horowitz to Mutual Real Estate Association 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 197, 29.7x79.6x25.3x 64; Moses Lasker and wife to Louis J. Horowitz 1

VERMILYEA AV, w s, 125 ft s of Isham St, 25x125; Jacob Hess and wife to George H. Simonson 5

2D AV, s e corner of 104th St, 25.11x75; Henry C. Koster and wife to August P. Koster 1

5TH AV, 554, 25x100; Andrewetta J. Gray to Richard Deeves 100

5TH AV, 554, 25x100; Richard Deeves and wife to Adelaide S. Browning 100

7TH AV, 2,193, 18.9x75; Bernhard Mainzer and wife to Ann Weaver 1

9TH AV, 454, e s, 49.3 ft n of 35th St, 25.10x100; Joseph M. Alexander to Sarah Alexander 1

16TH ST, 245 West, 19x92; Edward Prial to Honora Prial 1

29TH ST, 406 West, 25x98.9; John W. Williams and wife to Sarah W. Woodill, one-eighth part 1

62D ST, 223 West, 25x100.5; Jerry Aliteri to Giovanni Vernaglia 1

62D ST, 248 East, 17x100.5; Joseph M. Alexander to Sarah Alexander 1

70TH ST, 121, n s, 190 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Alexander Walker and others to Caroline E. Crane 1,000

84TH ST, 230 and 232 East, 33.10x102.2; Carl Ernst and wife to Iama Schreyer 10

114TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Warren C. Crane and wife to Judson Lawson 1,000

121ST ST, 263 West, 17x100.11; Peter R. J. Coughlin and wife to Charles A. Yost 10

162D ST, n s, 212.10 ft w of 3d Av, 26.10 x100; Otto Schmuck and wife to Charles Vagts 20,750

162D ST, n s, 212.10 ft w of 3d Av, 26.10 x100; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Otto Schmuck 1

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLUNG, Ferdinand, to Adolph G. Hupfel; s e corner of Robbins Av and Willow St, 1 year $900

BOGERT, Albert, to Katherine H. Wetmore; w s of Park View Av, 176.7 ft n of St. Vincent Av, 24th Ward, 1 month. 1,100

BULL, Mrs. Charlotte, to Joseph J. Gleason; Lots 1 and 2, map of part of Gleason property, 24th Ward, 4 years 2,000

BURKE, Florinda and William H., to Edward P. Steers, trustee; 38 West 115th St and 404 to 410 East 106th St, secures notes 13,764

BURROUGHS, William F., to Thomas C. and John B. H. Oakley; n s of 88th St, 116.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years.. 2,500

CALHOUN, William, and wife to Joseph W. Spencer; w s of Mercer St, 150 ft n of Spring St, 1 year 5,000

FARRELL, William, and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; n e corner of Barrow and West Sts 5 years 85,000

HONHORT, Marie, to George Ringler & Co.; old w s of Union Av, 83 ft n of Denman Place, demand 1,000

KAISER, Magdalena, to Edward A. Acker; w s of St. Ann's Av, 50 ft n of 148th St, 1-5 part, 1 year 250

KOSTER, August P., to Henry C. Koster and another; s e corner of 2d Av and 104th St, 1 year 2,000

LAWSON, Judson, to Warren C. Crane; s s of 114th St, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 10,000

LEHMAN, Hulda, and husband to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 45 Canal St, 5 years.. 9,000

LOESER, John G., and wife to John C. Boettener; w s of 11th Av, 75.5 ft s of 43d St, 5 years 9,000

MERTENS, Frederick W., and wife to the German Savings Bank of New York; n s of 112th St, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year.. 65,000

MOEBUS, Sophia, to August Freutel; e s of Courtlandt Av, 25 ft n of 154th St, 1 year 1,000

NOONAN, Arthur J. and Cornelius C., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; n s of 167th St, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year 2,300

REIMANN, Henrietta and Adolphus, to Hyman and Henry Sonn; w s of Avenue A, 52.2 ft s of 84th St, 1 year 1,000

ROMAINE, Benjamin F., and others, to William A. Smith, executor, &c., of George Jones; s e corner of Washington and Franklin Sts, 5 years 75,000

ROSENTHAL, Harris, and wife to Dramin Jones; s s of East Broadway, Lot 87 and 10 ft of rear of Lot 242, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, Seventh Ward, 1 year 3,000

RYSHPAN, Solomon, and wife to the State Bank; e s of Orchard St, 75.6 ft n of Stanton St, collateral 22,500

RYSHPAN, Solomon, and wife to Solomon Bachrach; e s of Orchard St, 75.6 ft n of Stanton St, demand 2,500

RYSHPAN, Solomon, and wife to the Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New York; e s of Orchard St, 75.6 ft n of Stanton St, 5 years 2,500

SCHREYER, Isma, and wife to Abby R. Reynolds; s s of 84th St, 220.4 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 9,000

STIEHLER, William E., and wife to Theresa M. Lowerre; 98 Roosevelt St, 5 years 4,500

TIERNEY, Mary A., to Fannie Wood; north 37 ft of Lots 448 to 449, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge, 3 years. 750

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNDSTEIN, Moses, to Anton and Fanny Opperman $1,500

COHN, Huldah, to Sigmund Cohn 3,000

KOSTER, Henry C. and Johanna A., to Abraham Schlesinger ..... Nom.

KROEGER, Otto L., executor of Johanna Grabener, to Meta Manz, as guardian, &c 1,119

Mechanics' Liens.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 150 ft s of 179th St, 108x100; Charles H. Smith and George P. Crohen against Catharine Freitag, owner; Conrad Freitag, owner and contractor $625

BEACH ST, 58 to 60; Morris Blumberg against Ida and Dr. John Brooks, owners and contractors 45

BLEECKER ST, s s, 75 ft e of Wooster St, 75x100; Jacob Ringle & Son against Henry S. Wood, owner and contractor.. 3,650

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 70th St, 100x100; John A. Schroeder against Congregation Shearith Israel, owner; Percy Jacobs, contractor 282

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 350 ft n of 141st St, 75x100; Mary Conklin against William S. Anderson, owner; Gardiner Conklin and Thomas Fitzgerald, contractors 81

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 102d St, 55x45; Absalom P. Bachman against Harris Fordinsky, owner and contractor 425

MORRIS ave, or Monroe AV, s e corner of 173d St, 95x45; Charles H. Brogan against Mary J. Price, owner and contractor.... 2,852

11TH ST, 108 East; R. Eckstein & Son against Charles Lange, owner and contractor 113

75TH ST, 241 East; Henry H. Amberg against Nathan Bass, owner; Henry Rochmovitz, contractor 297

96TH ST, 222 to 228 East; Louis Bossert & Son against Bernhard Schaeffel, owner and contractor 1,837

Recorded Leases.

BOSWELL, Annie, to William Delaney; 801 2d Av, 5 years $1,200

OLIVIA, Louis, and another to Bonifacio Colombo; 3 Franklin St, 5 years 480

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft n of 179th St, 50x 100; Bernard and Max Fremd against Charles M. Simmons and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 75th St, 153.2x100; American Radiator Company against Michael Brennan and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.) Attorney, J. C. Palmer.

RIVINGTON ST, 226, ½ part; Varick St, w s, 42 ft s of Charlton St, 25x25x irregular, ½ part; 41st St, s s, 237 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; 41st St, s s, 285 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; Daniel F. Martin and Robert Weil against Louis and Annie Aaron, (action to declare deeds void.) Attorney, A. C. Weil.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 300 ft s of Fletcher St, 150x200; Louisa E. Fraser against Lawrence McCann and others, (action to set aside deed and establish share.) Attorney, A. J. Westermayr.

49TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 22.8x100.5; James H. Dunham against Cornelia A. Ammann and others, (action to recover judgment, &c.) Attorney, G. A. Seixas.

118TH ST, s s, 416.8 ft e of Pleasant Av, 20.5x 100.11; Abbie O. Brigg and another, executors, &c., against Oliver G. Ranney and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorneys, H. & S. Straley.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Forgotston vs. McKeon. 2—Bonfiglio vs. Morris. 3—Luna vs. Morris. 4—Continental Insurance Company vs. Meyer. 5—Prentice vs. Prentice. 6—Mather vs. Herrmann Lumber Company. 7—Heldman vs. Muller. 8—Wilson vs. Murphy. 9—Dreyfous vs. McDonald. 10—Cronin vs. Cronin. 11—Matter of Peck. 12—Matter of Dunn. 13—O'Connor vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 14—Maccabe vs. same. 15—Jordan vs. same. 16—Randle vs. Eno. 17—Burger vs. New York McAvoy. 19—Matter of Schmalz. 20—Conroy vs. Bowe. 21—Evening Journal Publishing Company vs. Parker. 22—Matter of Lucas. Vending Machine Company. 18—Linck vs. Linck. 23—Wallace vs. Wallace. 24—Matter of McCormick & Co. 34—Mooney vs. Mooney. 35—Quirk vs. Devoe. 38—Wasshausen vs. Kurzenknabe. 37—Anderson vs. Anderson. 38—People ex rel. Faris vs. Collis. 39—Rosenfeld vs. Bauman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Percy C. Drake, Mary Ann Coughlin, Peter Tracy, Joseph Maloney, Joseph Gordon, John C. Pennington, Dora Viola Shreyer, Alphonse L. Fauchere, Lena Max.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Bell for the People.

1—Arthur F. Morton, William Boyle. 2—Daniel Devinney. 3—John Taylor. 4—Morris Finkelstein. 5—Benjamin Solafsky. 6—Henry G. Reif. 7—Harry Freeman. 8—Patrick Coyle

Pleadings.—1—John Mullali. 2—Chesterman Moore. 3—Arthur Mahler. 4—Alva Van Dusen. 5—Adrian Braun. 6—Laverdo Anton. 7—Frederick Huber.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lloyd for the People.

1—James Cameron. 2—Thomas Casey, John White. 3—Edward Wickes. 4—Gaill Santi. 5—John Flynn, alias John Eagan; Frank Smith, Bernard Thompson. 6

AUG 1897

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.
6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M. 11:10 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M.; 7:25 A. M, 11:10 P. M.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P. M, 7:10 A. M, 10:55 PM.

AMES COTTAGE, —Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P. M., 6:37 A. M., 10:32 P. M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M; ar. 8:16 P. M.; 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

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For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Pilgrim and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

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For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

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For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also to Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made week days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla, and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier., 8:40 " " " West 22d St. Pier.,.....9 "

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Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with D. & H. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.

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Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, except Sunday, leaving Desbrosses St. 8:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St. 8:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

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NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect at wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

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Trave, Tu., Au. 17, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Au. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM | Spree, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Aug. 19, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse....Thursday, Aug. 26, Noon
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Sept. 2, Noon
Karlsruhe.....Thursday, Sept. 9, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM | Ems, Sept. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM | Werra, Sept. 18, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM | †Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
Ca'erWilhelmina, Nov. 13, 10 AM | †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
Normannia, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, Aug. 19, 10 AM | Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM
Normannia, Aug. 26, 10 AM | Bismarck, Sept. 16, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM | Normannia, Sept. 23, 10 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Palatia, Aug. 21, 11:30 AM | Prussia, Aug. 28, 7 AM
First cabin, $75 up; second cabin, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....Aug. 18 | PARIS.....Sept. 8
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25 | ST. PAUL.....Sept. 15
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Westernland, Au. 18, noon | Noordland, Sept. 1, Noon
Southwark, Au. 25, 3 PM | Friesland, Sept. 8, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

A Cool and Restful Trip.

TAKE STEAMER SAILING DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) TO NORFOLK. CHANGE THERE TO NORTHBOUND STEAMER LEAVING SAME DAY (INCLUDING SUNDAY). ARRIVE IN NEW YORK THE NEXT AFTERNOON.

700 MILES CONTINUOUS OCEAN TRIP

TOTAL COST, INCLUDING MEALS AND STATEROOM BERTH, $13.00.

For full particulars address OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier 26, North River, New York.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice President and Traffic Manager.

COOK'S TOURS

Round the World.

Next Departure OCTOBER 21 from SAN FRANCISCO. Select limited Party will visit JAPAN, CHINA, the MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, CEYLON, INDIA, EGYPT, ITALY, FRANCE, ENGLAND, etc.

SIX MONTHS' TOUR.

Also Fall and Winter Tours to

EGYPT AND PALESTINE.

Programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Established 1841.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.

LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., Aug. 21, 10 AM
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., Aug. 28, 10 AM

Rates of passage, First Cabin, $100 to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, Aug. 21, 11 AM | Etruria, Sept. 11, 8 PM
Umbria, Aug. 28, 3 PM | Campania, Sept. 18, 10 AM
Lucania, Sept. 4, 11 AM | Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.

Extra Sailings.

Servia, Aug. 24, noon | Aurania, Sept. 7, noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon | Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon
Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon | Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

PERU, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Aug. 23, Nov. 8, Jan. 31
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Sept. 13, Dec. 6, Feb. 28
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Oct. 11, Jan. 3, March 28

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:

AORANGI, Sept. 8. WARRIMOO, Sept. 20.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest.

JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

COMANCHE.....Tuesday, Aug. 17
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Aug. 20
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, Aug. 24
COMANCHE.....Friday, Aug. 27

Steamers first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY TO NORFOLK.

Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Trains leave foot of West 42d St. as follows:

(30 minutes earlier from Franklin St.)

7:55 A. M., for Montana, Orr's Mills, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Sherwood, Pleasant, Honeyville, Lake Kanesha, Liberty, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego.

9:15 A. M., for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountaindale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kanesha, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.

1:15 P. M., (Saturdays only,) for Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountaindale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kanesha, Hurleyville, Ferndale, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.

3:15 P. M., for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountaindale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kanesha, Hurleyville, Ferndale, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.

4:20 P. M., for Montana, Orr's Mills, Meadow Brook, Burnside, Campbell Hall, Stony Ford, Crystal Run, Middletown, Winterton, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.

6:10 P. M., (Sundays, 4:45 P. M.,) (Daily) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Randallsville, Hamilton, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, Niagara Falls, and points West. Pullman Sleeping Car; Reclining Chair Car, seats free through to Chicago without transfer, arrives Chicago 9:30 P. M. Tickets and Pullman seats at 271 Broadway, N. Y.

J. C. ANDERSON, G.P. A., 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS. THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily.—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago, 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily.—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, Daily.—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily.—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily.—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily.—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 225 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 125th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping Car, New York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9:00 P. M.

7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

A—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New Paltz.

B—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.

C—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, and Saratoga. Parlor car attached to Bloomville and Saratoga.

C—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A10:15, B10:46 A. M.; C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, A10:40, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*9:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sunday *9:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*10:25, 10:50 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.

*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg Chair-car to Slatington.

*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & H. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for ROUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:35, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City, N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Wayverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor Car for Monticello and Corning.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M. Jamestown, 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:35 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATION.....Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets and Street and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville. (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:50 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 12:55 (Through Parlor Car) and 1:25 P. M. week days. Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:00 and 1:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:25, 8:55, 9:55, 11:55 A. M., (12:55 Saturdays only,) 1:55, 2:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 9:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 2:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, No. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,823, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

On and after July 22d, 1897.

Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:10, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:33, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8

MILLION DOLLARS A DAY

President King Estimates that the Visiting Merchants Will Spend That Much Here.

AN ENORMOUS AGGREGATE GAIN

Absurd Grounds of Sectional Hostility —Western and Southwestern Roads Discriminate Against New York —Hope of Concessions from the Southeastern Traffic Association.

President William F. King of the Merchants' Association estimates that the buyers whom that organization will bring to New York will spend from $60,000,000 to $100,000,000 in replenishing thier stocks.

Mr. King was at the headquarters yesterday, on his way to Old Point Comfort, Va., where he will to-day appear before the Southeastern Passenger Association to try to obtain low rates to New York from the South. He said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I see that THE TIMES has been getting some estimates from our leading jobbers as to the amount of money the buyers whom the association is attracting to this city will spend here in purchasing their Fall and Winter stocks. The highest estimate, that of Mr. Sweetser, is, I think, entirely too modest. I infer that all of our jobbers have in view, in making such estimates, the amount the visiting buyers will spend in laying in their Fall and Winter stocks of goods. This is too narrow a view. The coming of these 20,000 to 30,000 out-of-town merchants will stimulate trade in a thousand channels that are apt to be overlooked in our calculations.

"I should place the estimate at not less than $1,000,000 a day for the entire period of more than sixty days. I do not think it extravagant to estimate the amount in dollars as between $60,000,000 and $100,000,000.

A General Stimulus.

"Think for a moment of what the visit of from 20,000 to 30,000 buyers means. They come to buy goods for the Fall and Winter. But this is not all. They bring with them thousands of members of their families, who will also make extensive purchases while here. In addition to this, the purchase of millions of dollars' worth of goods creates other business. It stimulates every department of trade, and it is almost impossible to follow up all of its effects in their ramifications. The hotels are crowded, and thousands of dollars flow into the city through that channel. Manufactures are stimulated, because a greater demand is created for all the products of industry. And so we might go through all branches of trade and business and find new life and impulse.

"I heard from three of the largest houses in this city to-day that their business had suddenly grown beyond the phenomenal figures of 1892. These firms are the H. B. Claflin Company, Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., and Dunham, Buckley & Co. I take it for granted that these are only typical instances, and that the trade of New York this Fall will far exceed that of any Autumn in our history."

As to the prospects and work of the association, President King said:

"I leave to-night for Old Point Comfort, and shall make my argument before the Southeastern Traffic Association to-morrow morning. I expect to be successful. The Southeastern railway people do not understand the position of the Merchants' Association. It was not formed for the specific purpose of taking trade from any city. We wish to obtain only our just share of trade.

Discrimination and Criticism.

"I have been very much pleased to notice in the registry book of the association in the past week the names of so many merchants from the restricted districts where we have not obtained recognition from the railways. The companies in the Western and Southwestern Associations have issued excursion tickets to Chicago and St. Louis, but have given no recognition to New York's application. This is discrimination, and we purpose to make another application asking for a decided answer as to whether our request will be granted or not. The only answer received so far is that no action has been taken.

"I notice in the press clippings from the Western sections that much mention is made of an 'invasion of territory,' and many derogatory remarks are made in regard to New York's action. This is the first time I have ever known that there could be any 'invasion of territory' in the United States. I had supposed that we were one great, vast, united territory for the exchange of commerce. The farmer in the State of New York might as well complain of the invasion of his territory when a bushel of wheat is brought from the Dakotas or a barrel of pork from Illinois or a side of beef from Kansas City or a pound of wool from Texas, or the manufacturer when a piece of furniture is brought from Michigan or a wagon from Indiana. The same rule applies in all these cases. There is no 'invasion of territory.' It is purely the question of giving the right to every merchant to buy his goods in any market he sees fit. The time will come when our sister cities will thank New York for her activity in her efforts to revive confidence.

Neutrality Out of the Question.

"The expenses of the Merchants' Association have been very large. It is true our growth has been a marvel, over 700 local firms, banks, &c., becoming members inside of two months—the association not being two months old until Aug. 19. We have an out-of-town membership of over 20,000 firms, extending throughout every State in the Union. We have much to be proud of. We hope by the 19th of this month to have a local membership of over 1,000.

"On behalf of our local membership, I want to thank the press of New York for its patriotic efforts to aid us. Without its aid we could have accomplished nothing. With it, we have gone forward to success.

"A number of manufacturing firms state that they must be 'neutral.' Nothing can be neutral where the prosperity of our city is concerned. Every citizen who lives in New York, whether he sells his goods East, West, North, or South, should be interested in his city's prosperity. The New York merchant buys his dressed beef in Chicago or Kansas City, or his furniture in Michigan or Indiana; but he does not say to the packer or manufacturer: 'You cannot join any association to advance your city's prosperity or any that pursues an aggressive policy.' The association will never become neutral, but will remain aggressive, and will welcome into its ranks every merchant, every manufacturer, every real estate owner, every bank, every banker, and, in fact, every industry in our city."

The arrivals yesterday were very numerous. More than 100 buyers registered at headquarters and probably ten times that number came to the city. The Princess Anne and the Jamestown of the Old Dominion Line brought in 300 first-class passengers, most of whom came on the association's excursion.

Dozens of visiting merchants called at headquarters and reported having made large purchases here. All of them expressed the utmost satisfaction with the result of their trip.

The following became resident members of the association yesterday: B. Altman & Co., dry goods; E. H. Van Ingen & Co., woolens; Health Food Company, the New York Air Brake Company; J. A. Stein, manufacturer of ostrich feathers; Henry Newman & Co., clothiers' supplies; American Lithographic Company, lithographers and printers; National Citizens' Bank, banking; Peck & Hauchhaus, children's clothing.

GROWING DEMAND ABROAD.

Robert Ganz, a member of the New York Produce Exchange and editor of The National Provisioner, returned in the Fuerst Bismarck, last Friday, after a tour of England, France, Germany, Austria, and Hungary. When questioned yesterday afternoon as to the state of the market for American products in Europe, Mr. Ganz said:

"The outlook for the American export trade is very bright. Throughout Europe there is an increasing demand for agricultural implements manufactured here. Those produced at home are modeled closely after our patterns.

"The people, in general, do not like the new tariff. In Germany and Austria, particularly, there is much talk of retaliation. In both these countries, however, the recent heavy rains have destroyed the crops, and this fact has added greatly to the demand for American grain. The same is true of France. Despite the fact that Hungary is the only country in Southeastern Europe where hogs are raised in great numbers, large quantities of American lard and bacon have been imported there of late. This is due to the ravages of the hog cholera. Stock yards are idle and abattoirs have been abandoned."

BOSTON TO WAIT TILL SPRING.

Unable to Secure Railroad Concessions for the Fall Trade.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Boston Trade and Transportation Association to-day the question of the concessions in passenger rates that would be allowed Boston for the Fall buying season was discussed in detail. The conditions under which the privilege was to be granted cut out of participation a large and important part of New England, and in addition, what was a far more serious matter, prevented the routing of buyers from the Joint Traffic Association territory except by certain specified routes. This action of the Passenger Association was made necessary by the positive refusal of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to participate in the reduction so far as its local points were concerned, or to participate in the reduction over its lines with regard to through rates from the Central and Western States. After protracted discussion of all phases of the question the Executive Committee unanimously voted to take no action in this matter for the present Fall buying season, but to continue the organization and commence active work on Oct. 1 in preparation for the Spring buying season of 1898.

THE W. R. ROBERTS AUTOPSY.

Son Charges that Dr. J. M. Butler Failed to Comply with Statutes and Obtains Summons.

Lawyer J. F. Roberts of 412 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, L. I., a son of ex-Minister to Chile William R. Roberts, who died in Bellevue Hospital on Aug. 9, obtained in the Yorkville Court yesterday a summons for Dr. J. M. Butler of 42 East Thirtieth Street.

Mr. Roberts charges Dr. Butler with a misdemeanor in having made an autopsy on the body of his father without first notifying him as a relative. He says that Dr. Butler told the Bellevue Hospital authorities that the ex-Minister had no relatives.

The Penal Code, Sections 308 and 309, provides that no autopsy shall be made on a body without the consent of a relative of the deceased.

Mr. Roberts told Magistrate Crane that his father and himself had not been friendly for fifteen years. His father had gone to live with a family named Siebert, at 106 West Seventy-sixth Street, in a house which his father had owned, but the father gave the house to the Sieberts, and they, the son alleges, sent him to Bellevue Hospital when he became sick. Mr. Roberts says that Dr. Butler is a son-in-law of the Sieberts, and that he took his father to Bellevue. Dr. Butler, the lawyer said, performed the autopsy the day after the ex-Minister's death.

AN HEIRESS'S LONG WAIT.

A three-page letter from a Texas widow was delivered at the office of the Corporation Counsel yesterday morning. It is signed "Mary Ellen May," and comes from Belton, Bell County, Texas.

Mrs. May says that she is heir to a portion of the "Ball" estate, her father being Thomas A. Ball, who married Levina De Bauer in Kentucky many years ago. She saw in the Texas papers some years ago that the Ball estate was going to be divided and a man whom she knew was "fixing to come to New York to attend to the business," but the war broke out about that time, and she guesses he must have gone and got killed, for she has heard nothing from him since.

Old officers in the Register's office do not remember any such estate as Mrs. May tells of, but away back in the fifties there may have been some property, the estate of a man of that name, divided up.

AFTER GRAVESEND MORTGAGES.

The City of Brooklyn has begun a suit against Richard Van Brunt Newton and Jennie E. Newton, Daniel W. Bailey, and Katherine F. Bailey, James McKane, and the Kings County Bank, for the foreclosure of a mortgage of $4,834, made April 1, 1892. McKane is the brother of John Y. McKane of Gravesend, and Newton was one of his lieutenants in the "McKane rebellion" of 1893. The land is at Gravesend, and has a frontage of 300 feet on the ocean and 300 feet on the bay. It was formerly a part of the Gravesend common lands.

Under the annexation act, the property of the town of Gravesend passed to the City of Brooklyn, and the latter was compelled to pay to the State Controller $881.24 for State taxes for 1889 to 1892, which had been unpaid. Bailey, who owned the property, conveyed it to the Newtons. McKane and the bank claim some interest in the property.

The City applied for judgment to bar the right of the parties to redemption, and for a deficiency judgment against Newton and Bailey. Justice Walter Lloyd Smith of the Supreme Court referred the matter to Frank Harvey Field, who reported in favor of the plaintiff. Application for judgment will be made to-day.

This is one of the many cases which the city is going to press to trial on the old Gravesend mortgages.

PRIVATE HUDDLESTON FOUND.

The private soldier who escaped from the guardhouse on Governors Island a week ago Monday night, and a portion of whose clothes was found on the sea wall, giving the impression that he had attempted to swim the Buttermilk Channel to Brooklyn, has been captured, and is again in durance. He promises to stop playing 'possum in the future.

This man, whose name is John D. Huddleston, was a prisoner in Castle William. Feigning illness, he obtained admission to the hospital on Monday of last week. Though locked in a room the windows of which were guarded with bars of iron, he made his escape that night. The bars were found in the morning pried apart. First Lieut. E. L. Butts, Fifth Infantry, was officer of the day on Tuesday. He turned out a force of men and caused a thorough search of the island to be made, but no trace of the fugitive except the clothes on the sea wall was found.

Lieut. Butts was again officer of the day on Sunday last. While inspecting the guardhouse, at 1 o'clock that night, he was informed that Huddleston had been seen running down the road. A search was again made, and Huddleston was found hiding in an outbuilding near Buttermilk Channel. He was dressed in an old shirt, overalls, and a pair of socks. He said that he had been living the entire week on what he could pick up from the gardens and from the slops at the back doors of the officers' houses. Shortly before his capture he was seen by several of the servants at the quarters of one of the officers, and they were much frightened by his wild and disheveled appearance.

Huddleston now declares his determination to behave himself and to serve out his term of imprisonment quietly. He has never been adjudged insane, but his violent demeanor and total disregard of prison regulations have led those who have known him to believe that he is mentally unbalanced. He deserted from a Vermont post.

Suspicious Up-town Fire.

A mysterious fire in a tenement at 239 West Sixty-sixth Street early yesterday morning did only about $50 damage, but the Fire Marshal is investigating. The flames were discovered in a woodbin in the cellar entirely removed from anything that can cause a fire. However, the end of a candle was discovered near there, and the janitor thinks some young "roughs" in the neighborhood started it out of revenge.

Boy Burglars Held for Trial.

Charles Cullen, eleven years old, and Thomas Carberry, thirteen years old, who say they live at 489 West Street, were held in $1,000 bail for trial in Jefferson Market Court yesterday charged with burglary. They were caught in the building occupied by S. R. & J. C. Mott & Co. at 499 West Street on Sunday night, with property belonging to the company valued at about $7. Both boys have been in trouble before.

Magistrate Hedges Plaintiff.

City Magistrate Job E. Hedges secured an order from Justice Russell in the Supreme Court, yesterday, sending to a referee a suit brought by him to recover from the Methodist Church of the Village of Williamsburg a balance of $2,553.05. This sum is for his services as attorney for the church from March 1, 1892, to March 15, 1897. In all, he says he conducted about eighty different suits.

WHEAT CONTINUES TO RISE

September Contract Made a New Record—Three Cents Higher than Saturday's Close.

SPECULATORS TAKE PROFITS

Many Large Grain Charters—Specie in Great Amount Bound to This Country to Pay for Export Cargoes.

September contract wheat touched a new Produce Exchange high-record mark yesterday—92¼ cents, 3 cents higher than the closing price of Saturday, 89¼ cents.

Opening at 91¼ cents, an advance of 2 cents on Saturday, the leading future gained 1 cent in the first half hour of trading, making the record point a gain of 1⅞ cents over the prior high record—90⅜ cents—made on Aug. 12. This price was maintained but a minute, and the strength of the market was tested by profit taking on a large scale. The sentiment was overwhelmingly bullish, although it was admitted that, while all European cables were higher, Chicago was making the quotations and giving the cue to the New York market. All that the liquidation did was to make the quotations active between 92 cents and 91⅛ cents to noon, when the firmness of the option was established. In the afternoon the low quotation of the day—90⅞ cents—was reached. The close was at 91⅝ cents, a net advance of 2⅛ cents.

December wheat followed closely the course of the senior future. It closed at 87¼ cents on Saturday, opened at 89⅝ cents, went to 90⅝ cents and 89⅜ cents, and closed at 90 cents, with just the net advance of September.

Corn continued to be interesting, closing on Saturday at 33 cents; the September option opened at 33½ cents, sold to 33⅞ cents and to 33⅜ cents, and closed at that price, a net advance of ⅜ cent. The course of December corn was: Closed Saturday, 35¼ cents; opened, 35¾ cents; high, 36⅛ cents; low and close, 35⅝ cents; net advance, that of September.

Oats were firmer and active, September contract closing at 22⅛ cents, a net advance of ⅝ cent.

There was little cash demand for wheat and export business was not active. About 130,000 bushels of No. 2 red was taken for France, and the same quantity in different grades for other European destinations. Of corn, 350,000 bushels was engaged. At the out ports the export business was 150,000 bushels of wheat and 175,000 bushels of corn.

These are some of the grain charters that are in course of fulfillment: Norton & Sons' Arrow Line steamer Manitoba is at Pinto's elevators, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, to take a full cargo of wheat for the River Plate. At McCormick's elevator, Atlantic Docks, the steamer Nyanza, of Glasgow, is loading 140,000 bushels of white oats 13,000 bushels of corn, and 35,383 bushels of rye. The Magdala is at the West Central Pier waiting to take in a similar cargo. The steamship Peninsular, of the Portuguese Line, is loading 80,000 bushels of wheat for Lisbon and Oporto. At Pinto's elevator the steamer Birdos Wald will load 150,000 bushels of wheat. At the North Central Pier Norton & Sons' steamships Cambrian and Cameronian and African Line is loading a part cargo of 75,000 bushels of wheat, oats, rye, and corn for the South and East African ports. The Anchor Line steamship Victoria is at the Union Stores awaiting a cargo of grain. At Low's elevator the steamer Caprivi is expected for a cargo of grain.

A ship with $1,500,000 in Australian sovereigns is expected at any moment at San Francisco. The coin is to pay for wheat for export.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—There was a scare in September wheat to-day, shorts jumping the market to a point 2¾ cents above Saturday's close, and rendering it nervous and erratic all day. The close was at a one-and-a-half-cent advance. Bad crop news from the Northwest continued a feature.

The starting price for September was from 85 cents to 85½ cents, compared with 84 cents at the close on Saturday. It touched 84⅝ cents for an instant, and then started on an excited whirl, which first carried it up to 86⅝ cents, from that down to 84⅜ cents, and once more as high as 86⅛ cents, all that within an hour after the opening. The rush for cover revived the talk of a September squeeze. After the first hour the market kept jumping about in a nervous way on a rather small amount of business. The price for September bobbed up and down a number of times between 85¼ cents and 86 cents, with the tendency in the last hour toward the lower quotation, 85½ cents being asked at the close.

WHEAT CROPS IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the grain situation, says:

"The French wheat harvest over-yield is estimated at 33,000,000 quarters, though excellent judges say it is not so much.

"The German yield is expected to be 1,000,000 quarters below that of 1896.

"Austria-Hungary will be almost self-supporting, with nothing to spare for export.

"Russia reports that her wheat is somewhat below the average, though not seriously so."

In conclusion, The Mark Lane Express notes the curious fact that England last week exported wheat to France.

A THOROUGH JESUIT NOW.

Father Henry Van Rensselaer, Grandson of Gov. King of New York, Takes Final Vows.

Father Henry Van Rensselaer, a lineal descendant of the Albany patroons of that name, took the final vow of obedience to the Society of Jesus at a mass celebrated at St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street, Sunday morning. He had been connected with the Order of Jesuits for nearly nineteen years, at first as a lay brother, and for the last ten years as a priest. His vow of yesterday was the final step in the devotion of his life to the work of the society.

With this act of submission the priest also gave to the society his entire fortune, which is estimated at a substantial sum. He is now completely a Jesuit, and must stand ready until the end of his life to go at a moment's notice on any mission to any quarter of the earth to stay for any length of time, at the bidding of the Superior of the order. Many even of the priests connected with the Society of Jesus never take this final step, from which there is no recession, but spend their days in less absolute service. One of the essentials in a thorough Jesuit is a rugged constitution, and Father Van Rensselaer is no wanting here.

The early lineage of Father Van Rensselaer is Dutch. He is nearly forty-six years old, though he looks some ten years younger. Reared in the Protestant Episcopal faith, he left it when a young man for that of the Catholic Church. He joined the Society of Jesus in 1878, traveled and studied afterward, and finally was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Corrigan in 1887 in St. Patrick's Cathedral. He became attached to St. Francis Xavier's Church, and established the Xavier Club, for young men. He is connected with the central office of the Apostleship of Prayer, at 27 West Sixteenth Street.

Father Van Rensselaer's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Van Rensselaer, a daughter of Gov. King of New York, is a Protestant, but two of her daughters—Sister Mary Dolores, Superioress of the Home for Consumptives at Spuyten Duyvil, and Mrs. George Waddington—have become Catholics.

Park Commissioner Stiles Ill.

Park Commissioner W. A. Stiles is seriously ill with heart trouble at the house of his sister, Mrs. Davey, on Tonnele Avenue, Jersey City Heights. He was attacked at the last meeting of the Park Board, and had to be assisted from the meeting room. It was several hours before the physicians would allow him to be removed. Until yesterday his condition was alarming, but last night he rallied, and is now thought to be on the road to recovery.

SUPPORTERS OF SETH LOW

More Than 100,000 Voters Have Declared Themselves to the Citizens' Union.

GREAT MANY LABORERS SIGN

Careful Investigation of Signatures to Prevent Imposition—Three Hundred Names Received Daily—Rapid Growth of District Committees.

According to figures furnished yesterday by the Citizens' Union, there are in Greater New York 103,598 individual voters who favor the nomination of Seth Low for Mayor, and the number is constantly increasing. The Low ballots themselves figure up 82,261, and the enrollment in the Union, now officially announced for the first time, figures up 21,337. It is said that none of the names on the organization's enrollment is repeated in the tabulation of Low ballots. The two lists were compared, and where enrolled members' names were found on the Low ballot list they were struck off the enrollment list, so that duplication would be avoided. Therefore, the managers of the Union say that the enrollment, when added to the list of Low ballots, gives Mr. Low's present declared strength.

The enrollment only covers the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The Low ballot list is made up as follows: Manhattan and the Bronx, 70,348; Brooklyn, 10,600; Queens, 623; Richmond, 681. There was no organized effort to get Low ballots except in the present City of New York.

The figures are incorporated in an explanatory report prepared by the Committee on Enrollment and District Organization, of which John B. Pine is Chairman. This report will be made to the Executive Committee of the Union when it meets at 32 Nassau Street to-day. It follows:

"New York, Aug. 16, 1897.

"The Committee on Enrollment and District Organization respectfully report:

"The enrolled membership of the Union now numbers 21,337, divided among thirty five districts, the average per district being about 600, though in one district, the Nineteenth, the membership is nearly 2,000. There has been a gradual increase in membership during the past month. One district, the Tenth, has enrolled 843 new members since July 11, and another, the Nineteenth, has added 570, but most of the district work has been directed to securing signatures to the Low ballots, and efforts to secure enrollments have been temporarily suspended in many of the districts. Partly as a result of the success of the Low canvass, however, the number of applications for membership is now increasing. About 300 enrollments are received daily, and the indications are that this number will grow steadily.

"A considerable proportion of those who sign the Low ballots ask to become members of the Union. The frequent meetings which are being held under the direction of the other committees are contributing largely to this result, as every meeting unfailingly brings in more new members. The district headquarters are kept open every evening, and in some cases for the entire day, and are much frequented. The district officers are calling for campaign literature, and apparently can distribute to advantage any amount that is sent to them. The demand among the working people for information about the city departments and city administration generally, as well as the attendance at the meetings, seems to indicate a very widespread and intelligent interest in the subject.

Mr. Low's Popularity.

"The canvass which was undertaken to test the popularity of Mr. Low as a candidate for Mayor seems to your committee to have placed that question beyond all possible doubt. The ballots in favor of Mr. Low's nomination have been signed by 70,348 voters in this city and the Bronx, in addition to 10,600 from Brooklyn, 623 from Queens, and 681 from Richmond, who have voluntarily sent in their signatures. These figures are in addition to the enrollment. Duplication has been prevented by copying all the signatures on slips, arranging them alphabetically, and comparing them, so that no names have been counted twice. Every signature has been subjected to the closest scrutiny, and all which appeared to be of doubtful authenticity have been thrown out. Attempted frauds, of which there have been but few, have generally been betrayed by the handwriting, and as a rule can easily be detected. The knowledge that they had been detected has deterred the attempt, as well as the knowledge that we intended to verify the signatures. Great care was taken in selecting canvassers to appoint only men who were known to be responsible and trustworthy. They were paid by the day, and not at the rate of 3 cents or 5 cents per signature as stated in some of the newspapers. The statement to that effect was absolutely without foundation, and every list as it came in was carefully examined by one of our officers or by the Chairman of the district. A number of names in each list was selected at random for personal investigation, and a clerk who was unknown to the canvasser was detailed to call upon these individual signers and ascertain the genuineness of the signatures. This investigation has almost invariably proved the signatures to be genuine, but where the names have been shown to be fictitious or to have been forged the canvasser who has made the return has been discharged and all signatures reported by him have been thrown out, so that every signature on our lists represents a resident voter. The canvass has been conducted in all parts of the city, on Broadway and the Bowery, among the stores and among the tenement houses and factories, though not nearly all of the city has been covered.

Remarkable Features of the Canvass.

"The larger proportion of the signatures have come from the tenement houses, but the signers include laborers, postmen, policemen, mechanics, clergymen, lawyers, printers, doctors—every imaginable trade is represented. Some of the lists come back to us grimy with the smoke of the gas works—others, which were signed in the slaughter houses, bear obvious traces. People of the most diverse political views are among the signers and among those who have helped to secure signatures. One group of five men who have worked together was composed of a free-trader, a high-tariff man, a mugwump, a single-tax man, and a socialist; and this instance is a fair illustration of the diversity of opinion on National issues which exists among the voters who have united in support of the municipal issues represented by the Citizens' Union. The variety in the signatures shows that there are many foreigners among the signers, and the character of the handwriting indicates that a very large proportion of the signers are laboring men.

"A remarkable feature of the canvass has been the readiness with which all who have been asked have signed. A small percentage favoring Mr. Low's nomination have refused to sign through fear of losing business or through dread of political pressure, but there have been so few refusals that it is evident that the number of signatures can be increased almost indefinitely if the canvass is continued and extended. We are daily in receipt of applications for ballots, and of letters from business men and others asking why they have not had an opportunity to sign. A very large number of signatures have been turned in by the District Committee and by volunteer canvassers, men and women, who have gone about among their friends.

"The total number of signatures to the Low ballots thus far received counts as above stated to 82,261, and the enrollment to 21,337, making a total of 103,598 individual voters who have signified their desire for the nomination and election of Mr. Low as Mayor.

"Respectfully submitted:

"Committee on Enrollment and District Organization.

JOHN B. PINE,
Chairman."

HARD WORK OF THE MACHINE.

Platt Republicans Say Naval Officer Sharkey Is with Them.

The Republican machine managers in this city seem to be working very hard these days both to defeat the nomination of Seth Low for Mayor and to overthrow the power of Jacob Worth as the Republican boss of Kings. Some of the politicians say that Senator Platt's friends are even more anxious to accomplish the latter feat than the former.

There was a conference in this city last Friday which had to do with the warfare both on Mr. Low and Mr. Worth. Mr. Platt was represented at it by Mr. Quigg and others, and Congressman Fischer of Brooklyn is said to have been the man most conspicuous in the negotiations in behalf of Kings. Great care has been taken to prevent anything about the conference from getting out, but it was stated yesterday that the proposition was made that in return for the support of the Platt faction in the city convention on the part of Theodore B. Willis, Walter B. Atterbury, and the others who have shown a recent willingness to side with Mr. Platt, the Senator's friends would do all in their power to aid Mr. Willis in obtaining the nomination for Register and R. Ross Appleton that for Sheriff of Kings County. In other words the Platt people propose to prevent Mr. Worth from controlling the Kings County convention if possible. This plan seems to have been wholly agreeable to the conferrees, but in order to strengthen their lines in Kings the conferrees wanted the aid of Robert A. Sharkey, who was appointed Naval Officer on the request of Senator Platt. Mr. Sharkey is a Worth man, but he has always been a friend of Mr. Platt. It is reported that when he talked with the conferrees he expressed a willingness to support the Platt faction in the city convention, but that he desired to support Mr. Worth in the county convention. Then the conferrees pointed out that it would be necessary to support their side also in the county convention, so that they could get enough delegates from Kings to the city convention to insure to the Platt faction control of it in case any inroads should be made by the Low people among the delegates from this city. Mr. Sharkey is reported to have said, after much talk:

"Well, if that's the only way it can be done, I'll do it."

The Platt people are now declaring that Congressmen Fischer, Hurley, and Wilson, Theodore B. Willis, R. Ross Appleton, Walter B. Atterbury, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will aid them in their fight against Worth and incidentally against Mr. Low. The tangle between the New York and Kings County Republicans is apparently becoming worse every day.

A WILLIS MANIFESTO.

Collector Appleton of Brooklyn Makes a Statement About Low.

Collector R. Ross Appleton of Brooklyn, a Willis supporter, came out in a statement yesterday upholding his chief in the stand he has taken against Jacob Worth and the candidacy of Seth Low. Mr. Appleton calls attention to the fact that last Spring at a meeting of the Republican County General Committee the proposition of Mr. Willis to have resolutions adopted indorsing Seth Low for the Mayoralty was frowned down by Jacob Worth, and that the resolutions were not allowed to come up in the committee. "As a punishment for this audacity on the part of Mr. Willis and his friends," continues Mr. Appleton, "none of them was named upon the committee to arrange for holding the Greater New York City Convention, the nine members from Kings County being named from the Worth faction and the Willis men receiving no recognition whatever.

"The Republican Party in the territory now merged into the Greater New York has always been the minority party, and, as such, it has been obliged, forthwith, to put its best men in order to succeed on election day, thus attracting to its candidates all independent voters, and no independent organization has been obliged to lower its standard of qualification when indorsing Republican nominations such as Schroeder, Low, Schieren, Strong, and Wurster. No citizen can compare the administrations of the Mayors mentioned with those of the Democratic Mayors without feeling that the best results yet attained in our municipal affairs have been under Republican rule. If this be true, and it must be, then why this tremendous ado when it has been suggested that the nomination of Mr. Low by the Citizens' Union in advance of the action of the Republican Convention would tend to embarrass organization Republicans and possibly destroy all chances of his nomination in the Republican City Convention?"

WORTH TO MAKE A NEW MOVE.

He Will Ask that the Citizens' Union Convention Be Postponed.

Jacob Worth is about to execute another coup. The Committee of Fifty will meet this evening in Brooklyn to take further steps to promote the candidacy of Seth Low. Mr. Worth, through some of his lieutenants, probably Sheriff Buttling or Controller Palmer, will present a request that the Brooklyn branch of the Citizens' Union use its influence with the leaders of the movement in this city to have its convention postponed until after the City Convention on Sept. 28.

Just how this request will be received by the Low following in Brooklyn is a question. Many politicians regard it as a shrewd move. If the request is complied with, Mr. Worth will get the credit of the first step toward harmony, and he will at once deprive Willis of a large part of his munitions of war. The latter has counted all along upon the Citizens' Union having its convention before that of the regular Republican organization, and also upon the breach it would make between the two wings of the party, to sail into the Worth stronghold in Kings and glut himself and his followers with the county offices.

John K. Creevy will preside at the meeting to-night, and some plan of campaign will be mapped out, although it is expected that discussion on Worth's proposition will take up a large part of the evening.

TAX RATE WILL BE ABOUT 2.10.

Talk About an Extraordinary Deficiency Fund Pronounced Nonsense.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen will meet to-day to consider the amount to be added to the financial budget for deficiencies. This sum is always fixed at the suggestion of the Finance Department. It was reported yesterday that the Tammany majority in the Board of Aldermen would try to make the deficiency allowance as large as possible, so as to swell the tax rate. It was also a part of this story that Controller Fitch had fixed an unusually large figure for the deficiency allowance and that there was "politics in it." The Mayor said that he had not heard of the matter, but that if an effort was made to swell the tax rate through the deficiencies, the people would know why it was done. The amount to be added for deficiencies is about $900,000.

At the Finance Department it was declared that the talk about trying to swell the tax rate for political purposes was nonsense, and that the deficiency allowance would be no greater than last year. The tax rate will be 2.10, or thereabout.

THE REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION.

Amendments Agreed Upon by Local Leaders—C. N. Bliss Buttons.

The Republican local leaders held a meeting at the headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon, to make arrangements for the special meeting of the County Committee which will be held in Lyric Hall to-night, and agreed upon several amendments to the constitution which will be offered to-night.

The most important amendment has to do with calling the convention for Council Districts and for the Borough Convention of Manhattan and the Bronx. This amendment also puts the right to name temporary chairmen of all conventions outside of Assembly District Conventions in the hands of the Committee on Organization, which is a compact body made up of the most trusted machine men.

Several of the men about the headquarters were wearing buttons with Cornelius N. Bliss's portrait and the words, "For Mayor of Greater New York, C. N. Bliss," upon them. The machine Republicans are pinning their hopes upon Mr. Bliss as their candidate for Mayor. They believe that he will yet accept.

A Dinner, but No Politics.

Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott gave a dinner at the Brevoort House to Lemuel E. Quigg, Collector George R. Bidwell, and Frederick S. Gibbs. After it was over all of the guests denied that there had been any politics in it. Mr. Van Cott said: "The dinner was merely a social affair. We did not talk about Mayoralty candidates."

Sheehan Knows of No Tammany Choice

The report that ex-Postmaster Dayton had been selected as Tammany's candidate for Mayor was revived again yesterday. John C. Sheehan, the Tammany leader, was asked about it, and he said:

"I certainly do not know of any selection having been made. The Democratic candidate for Mayor has not been selected, nor will he be until the city convention meets."

Mr. Sheehan began his season's work at Tammany Hall yesterday morning. Superintendent Kelly had the old office in readiness for him when he came in at 10 o'clock. He had several callers. With the possible exception of to-day he will be at the Hall for several hours each day.

Seth Low's Name Presented.

The first of a series of Monday night semi-political meetings was held last evening in the Central Temple, Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street. The speakers were William Potts and T. R. Burnett, both of the Citizens' Union. Mr. Potts dwelt on the problems confronting the voter at the coming city election. Mr. Burnett gave a review of the causes of failure in municipal government in the last decade. He read the platform of the Citizens' Union, and presented the name of Seth Low for Mayor.

Assembly Nominations.

Cattaraugus—Second District, Gervease Matteson, Rep.
Genesee—John J. Ellis, Rep.

LEGAL NOTES.

NEW TRIAL FOR NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE REFUSED.—John Claffy was sued in the Supreme Court, by the Bath Gas Light Company, to enforce his liability as a surety of the covenants contained in a lease between plaintiff and another corporation. His defense was that the lease was void because made without legislative authority; that the contract was a Maine contract, and that under the law of that State the lease was void, so that no action could be maintained upon it. The case went to the Court of Appeals, where it was held that the doctrine of ultra vires was not available to defeat the action for past due rent under the lease, in view of the fact that the lessee had occupied and enjoyed the leased property. Then the defendant sought for a new trial upon the ground of newly discovered evidence. The Second Appellate Division has now affirmed an order denying his motion, holding, by Justice Willard Bartlett, that he was not entitled to a new trial upon that ground, where such evidence consisted of a decision of a court of another State, a copy of which was in the possession of his counsel more than three years before the motion was made for a new trial, especially where it appeared that he was not merely a surety upon the lease, but was also a Director and shareholder in the lessee corporation, which sought to avoid paying rent for property whose occupation it had enjoyed.

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RIGHT TO STATION A MINISTER IN VACANT METHODIST CHURCH.—The Rev. John H. Robinson, who has been for forty years a member of the Methodist Protestant denomination, was appointed by the Rev. H. F. Hull, President of the New York Annual Conference of the "Methodist Protestant Church, during the recess of a conference, as minister and preacher of the Methodist Protestant Church of the village of Williamsburg." Theodore Cochen and others, Trustees of the church, locked the doors against him, whereupon he obtained a peremptory writ of mandamus, commanding them to open the church. The Second Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed the order. The trustees base their "Constitution and Discipline" of the Methodist Protestant Church make it the duty of the President of an Annual Conference, in the recess of Conference, among other things to "employ such ministers as are duly recommended, and to make such changes of preachers as may be necessary, provided the consent of said preachers and their churches be first obtained." This, the Court held, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, authorized the President, during a recess, to station a minister in a vacant church, without the consent of such church; though in the case of an exchange of preachers between different charges, after ministers had been appointed by the Annual Conference, the consent of both preachers and charges must be obtained.

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SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.—A final order, made in a District Court, in summary proceedings instituted by Charlotte F. Collender against Thomas Smith and others, has been affirmed, in an opinion by Justice McAdam, in the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. The tenant claimed that he had paid all rent becoming due from him since he became a tenant. The Court holds that where a landlord takes summary proceedings to recover the possession of premises, a tenant who seeks to retain possession must pay all the rent due, whether the same accrued during his own occupation or during that of other persons who had held under the same lease. The fact that a tenant has paid during his occupancy more than the amount of rent now claimed by the landlord to be due is not material where it appeared that the landlord lawfully applied payments, in the first instance, to arrearages of rent which existed when the tenants went into occupation, and where it further appeared that this application was made with the consent of the agent of the tenant, who also promised to pay a balance still due.

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SPECIFIC LEGACY TO EXECUTOR.—Edward G. Van Houten, by his will, after devising certain premises to his wife and daughter, gave to his brother, Erastus Van Houten, a livery stable business, providing that the remainder of his estate be used, first, in the payment of his debts, and that, if it be insufficient for that purpose, the legacy given to his brother should "next be liable for such debts remaining unpaid." The brother, although an executor, thereafter carried on the livery business as his own, and not on behalf of the estate. In affirming a decree of the Surrogate's Court of Rockland County, settling the accounts of Erastus Van Houten, as executor, the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Bradley, held that the executor must, on the settlement of his accounts as executor, if it be required in order to pay the creditors of the estate, account for the property embraced in the livery business or the value of it, including the good will of the business, and interest upon the amount, and for the rent of the premises occupied for such business, but not for its profits.

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PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.—The issue in a suit by Henry Meinhold and others against the Bradley Salt Company had to do directly with the terms of an agreement entered into between the parties, whereby plaintiffs undertook to furnish certain steam power to the defendant at a stated monthly rate, the parties being occupants of adjoining houses. The Appellate Term has reversed judgment given in a district court in favor of the plaintiffs, holding, by Justice Bischoff, that a principal cannot, with a view to substantiating his agent's version of what a contract, which the agent made for the principal, really was, testify to the instructions which he gave his agent in the